The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Completion of the Railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth.

THE TRAINS COMMENCED RUNNING.

Great Accumulation of Rebel Forces Near Fredericksburgh.

The Earthworks Extended and Strengthened.

An Important Reconnoissance Toward Port Conway.

VALUABLE INFORMATION OBTAINED.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Friday, Nov. 28.

The railroad from Aquia Creek was completed yesterday, and a locomotive came down this morning. Supplies will be received by rail henceforward.

The enemy are industriously engaged in extending and strengthening their earthworks in the rear, to the right and left of Fredericksburgh. Their operations are distinctly visible through glasses from our signal stations.

No movement of importance has taken place for several days, but a reconnoissance is said to be in progress which promises important results.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 28.

We learn from the Times special correspondent that an important reconnoissance, which left Falmouth on Thursday, 20th inst., toward Port Conway, under command of Major Harhous and Lieut.-Col. Karga, returned yesterday, having acquired valuable information.

The enemy appears in great force near Fredericksburgh, evidently determined desparately to dispute the passage of the National army.

Great amounts of contraband property and army supplies are being sent continually to Richmond.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM STAFFORD C. H.

Stafford Court-house,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 27.

R. O. Craig, (regular army,) of the New-York Cavalry, has been appointed Medical Director of the Left Grand Division of the army.

Cars are running to Potomac Creek. The road will be completed five miles further, to Falmouth, to-morrow. The roads are very bad. All quiet.

THE ROAD COMPLETED TO FALMOUTH.

Aquia Creek, Va., Friday, Nov. 28.

The first train of cars passed through to Falmouth this morning.

An important expedition has returned from down the Rappahannock, having captured one hundred and fifty Confederate hogs, and a large amount of goods of various descriptions.

The enemy is collecting all along the opposite side of the river. All quiet in front.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Aquia Creek, Friday, Nov. 28.

One week ago to-day Lieut.-Col. Pettes, of the Fiftieth New-York, (Engineer Brigade,) landed at this place from a barge, with 120 men of his command, to repair the railroad, rebuild the wharf, &c. On the previous day a small body of rebel partisan cavalry had paid a flying visit, striking terror to the hearts of a number of contrabands, who had concentrated here to obtain transportation to a land of freedom.

Col. Pettes found the place desolate and dreary, bearing only the vestiges of the recent conflagration. Not knowing how near or in what force the rebels might be, Col. Pettes posted his pickets and placed the rest of his men inside the ruined walls of the engine house, to prevent a night attack. On Tuesday he sent out reconnoitering parties, and during the day was visited by a detachment of New-Jersey cavalry.

Previous to leaving Washington, Col. Pettes had dispatched a pontoon train, *via* Alexandria and Occoquan, for use on the Rappahannock. When the train arrived at the latter place, the roads had become impracticable from the rains and the mud, and the pontoon bridges were there transferred from land to water, and taken thence to Bell Plain, the nearest land transporting point to Fredericksburgh.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wright and a corps of mechanics arrived, and assisted by the Engineer Corps under Col. Pettes, immediately commenced wharfing, bridging, and repairing the railroad. The wharf and the bridge near Brooks' Station were completed, and the Telegraph Corps, under Mr. McCandless, had extended their wires to this point, connecting their line with the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Burnside and his Grand Division Commanders. In the meantime thousands of tons of army supplies were landed in barges and floats, under Capt. Hall, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., and forwarded hence to different points. Extensive frame warehouses are now being erected, and a locomotive with a train of platform cars were landed on Friday, and made a trip down the road this evening. All these operations were protected by the presence of three gunboats and a mortar schooner.

Thus in seven days' time this place, recently so desolate, is now densely populated and presents as active an appearance as the river side of a populous commercial city. The bridge over the Potomac Creek is now the only obstacle to steam communication with the headquarters of the army opposite Fredericksburgh, and this will be removed within the next forty-eight hours. The almost impassable state of the roads from Aquia Creek and Bell Plain, render this connection imperatively necessary for the transportation of army supplies.

Almost every farm-house for miles around has been deserted by its occupants, who evidently fled southward on the approach of Maj.-Gen. Burnside's army, leaving, in most cases, their flocks and herds behind, which naturally fall to the "tender mercies" of our soldiery. Lamb, mutton, beef, veal, pork and poultry consequently are abundant and "cheap," and form staple dishes on the rude tables of the camp.

Expectant ears have been anxiously awaiting the booming of heavy ordnance in the direction of Fredericksburgh, but up to this time no firing has been heard. The bombardment of Fredericksburgh has been postponed for good and sufficient reasons.

FROM STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE.

A Squadron of Rebel Cavalry within our Lines—Detachments Sent to Hunt them Up—A Reconnoissance—The Troops Making Themselves Comfortable, &c.

Stafford Court House, Va.,
Ten Miles from Fredericksburgh,
Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 25, 1862.

When our forces reached Aquia Creek last week, a squadron of rebel cavalry retreated, falling back within our lines, where they still remain. Several detachments have been sent out to-day to hunt them up. A reconnoitering party has also gone in the direction of Catlett's Station. The troops here and in this vicinity comprise the left of Gen. Burnside's army. They are under the immediate command of Gen. Franklin, who is one of the bravest and most talented officers in the service. His headquarters are located in a beautiful little grove a few steps from the Court-house, where he can be seen at almost any hour of the day, dressed in black surtout and pants, and free from military trappings of every description.

The various regiments are encamped in the woods skirting the road running to ——, and have been busily employed since our coming here in pitching tents, felling trees, building camp fires, and making themselves comfortable generally. The constant ringing of numerous axes, and the falling of trees all around us to-day, recall memories of other days, and it is difficult to realize that we are not in a Western log clearing. Indeed, the army of invaders are accomplishing for Virginia what her indolent population have failed to do, clearing up the woodlands, and letting the sunlight into many a hitherto cheerless spot. Were a stranger to army customs to visit us just now, he would at once say that we were preparing for Winter quarters, so elaborate are our preparations. The soldiers are learning by experience, that if they would enjoy comfort, they must take it as they go along, and accordingly act on that principle; no matter how brief the stay is to be, every new encampment is attended with all the labors consequent upon a six months' sojourn.

The health of the army is remarkably good. Contrary as it may be to the opinion generally entertained, there is much less sickness on the march than when the troops are encamped. The excitement consequent upon seeing new sights, and participating in new scenes, dispels those camp ills (real or imaginary) so common among soldiers in a period of inaction. There are some few cases of sickness, and, as I write, I am startled by the report from a volley fired over the grave of a private in the Seventy-seventh New-York Regiment, who died from typhoid fever this morning. His name was James Bath, Company G.

Changes are constantly taking place in the army. The Thirty-third New-York Regiment, raised in Ontario County, has been deprived of one of its most valuable officers by the resignation of Surgeon F. S. Mulford, who has received an appointment on the Staff of Hospital Surgeons. The Thirty-third, under his care and treatment, has lost fewer men from sickness and fever than almost any other regiment in the service.

There are in Gen. Franklin's command several of the thirty-eight regiments of two years' men, sent from New-York. Nearly all of them have been reduced to mere skeletons of regiments by the Peninsula and other battles through which they have passed. They are now anxiously waiting to learn from the proper authorities whether they are to be filled up with drafted men, retain their decimated ranks until their time of enlistment has expired, or be mustered out of the service immediately, with the expectation that they will immediately reënlist.

The work on the Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward, and will be completed by Wednesday or Thursday of this week. This once done, the commands lying in this section will doubtless move up in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, as supplies can then be easily forwarded. We have yet no news from Gen. Burnside confirming rumors as to the surrender of Fredericksburgh. A train of pontoon bridges passed here *en route* for that place, yesterday. The weather, yesterday and to-day, has been very fine, and the roads are drying up rapidly.

J.

Wednesday Morning.

A severe storm set in about 7 o'clock last night, continuing until this morning. This may have the effect of again seriously delaying the advance, yet we hope for the best.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

False Rumors—Reports via Washington—Reports of Scouts as to the Wherabouts of Jackson, Stuart and the Black-Horse Cavalry—White's Guerrillas—A Skirmish near Buckland's Mills.

Headquarters Eleventh Army Corps,
Fairfax Court-House, Wednesday, Nov. 26, '62.

Again we hear, *viâ* Washington and Alexandria, that Gen. Sigel has been compelled to fall back from this position; that there has been a fight, and, among others, the Commanding General has fallen a victim to a shot fired by a rebel sharpshooter. This report, we are assured, was current in the above-named places to-day, and created no little excitement. The telegraph office was finally visited, and there it was ascertained, as this letter indicates, that there was no foundation whatever for the rumor. Like the many other bogus reports circulated at the National Capital, to affect the disposition of troops, it was doubtless hatched in the brain of some ardent Secessionist, who still, perhaps, is drawing a monthly stipend for illy performed services at some comfortable desk at the disposal of Government officials. But the wish was unquestionably father to the thought, for not only is the Eleventh Army Corps in *statu quo*, as it has been since falling back from Gainesville, in obedience to orders issued from headquarters, but present appearances indicate that the *status* of the corps is not to be changed very soon, by force or otherwise. We have a report to-night, it is true, received from sources deemed reliable, that the rebels have again made their appearance along our whole line of front, but in what force it is impossible to state at this time. Of this more will be known to-morrow.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF JACKSON AND STUART.

The information above referred to came from Gen. Sigel's scouts. They report that Jackson has taken up his headquarters at Upperville, a little village between Middleburgh and Paris, on the road leading to Ashby's Gap, and between forty and fifty miles from this place. The number of men with him or within supporting distance, is not now known, but the bulk of his force is doubtless near Ashby's Gap. The return of Jackson to this vicinity is no evidence whatever that the rebels intend to attack this position, or to make an attempt upon Washington, but rather that they have not yet got over their bewilderment at the retrograde movement of this corps, and did not dare to leave entirely exposed the rear of the rebel army in its progress toward Richmond. There are other objects which may have had something to do with the reappearance of Jackson. It is reported that he has not removed from the Shenandoah and Bull Rull Valleys quite all the forage and provisions to be found there, and that he is now very busily engaged in removing everything desirable for the sustenance of an army from these valleys toward Richmond. This fact of itself, together with the one that it is the rebel policy to divide our army as much as possible—and in no other way could they accomplish this purpose better than by making a bold show of pickets where they are now—would be sufficient to account for the reappearance of Jackson. If he can just induce the authorities at Washington to keep fifty or seventy-five thousand men guarding Washington, and if Longstreet can amuse Burnside's troops at Fredericksburgh until such time as the rebels are better prepared for their reception further South, it will doubtless be called good strategy, even in military circles at Washington. But as to any real fighting in front of Washington—do not anticipate any such event. There will be some skirmishing between reconnoitering parties and pickets—nothing more.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF STUART.

From the same source we have information to the effect that Gen. Stuart yesterday took up his headquarters at Salem—the little village or hamlet bearing that name, three or four miles west of Thoroughfare Gap. No more is known about his force than there is of Jackson's. As for that matter, Jackson's and Stuart's name adopted by any two persons, with numerous pickets, a reconnoitering party of one hundred picked men, and a reserve force of *one man*, would be all-sufficient to keep the Aunt Pollys and all the quidnuncs at the Capital under a constant excitement for an indefinite period of time. The Generals named, with the bulk of the troops at their disposal, might as well and probably will be—if they are not now—nearer Richmond—in a position to aid Lee in repelling Gen. Burnside. Could the Press or any other institution adopt some means to arouse the authorities at Washington to a consciousness that our troops are expected to do some other duty than simply to protect the Capital by *waiting* to be attacked, this would not be so. The commanding officer of this corps, I am told, has asked in vain for permission to assume the offensive, and, as a consequence of this refusal, the rebels are still in our front, and there is no certain way of ascertaining in what force, unless the present policy is changed.

THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY.

This is another bugbear corps—composed, (the major part of it,) of gentlemen—that is, men who own a nigger and a dark colored horse, and the sons of the gentlemen aforesaid; men who take up arms and lay them down at will; who play the rebel, neutral or on-the-fence dodge—the meanest to be found, not even excepting White's guerrillas. One company of this cavalry is in Warrenton and another at Waterloo Bridge, on the Rappahannock; and, as they brought no rations with them, the men are "boarding round," eating each family, in turn, out of house and home. The force cannot stay there long, because when the Union troops left, there was not more than a week's supply of provisions for the cant-get-a-ways, in the place. Poor Warrenton! Thy people are very kind-hearted, and, like Yankees, have an itching palm for Uncle Sam's currency; but they have been also very foolish about secession. Times have changed and the people begin to think that practical secession is something more than they bargained for. Warrenton is an excellent place to quarter rebels, for the fare to be had will put any man upon the sick list within a week.

WHITE'S GUERRILLAS.

And still we have another set of rebels at Aldie, known in this vicinage as White's guerrillas. They don't amount to much in the fighting line, and can do but little harm where they are.

The above facts came from very reliable sources, and—may be true.

A SKIRMISH—THE RESULT.

Capt. Konig—better known to the readers of the Times as Lieut. Konig—went on a scout yesterday with nine men. He visited various places, and wanted to visit others, but met with obstructions. He attempted to call upon some old acquaintances at Buckland's Mills or Burklandville, but when within a mile of the village, and near Broad Run, a party of thirty rebel cavalry interposed their objection to his further progress. This interference, as might well have been expected, brought on a fight at once, for Capt. Konig is a fighting man. The affair resulted in the Captain retiring with the honors of war, having killed of the rebel force one Lieutenant and one private, and captured three privates. Our loss was one man wounded and taken prisoner. Nothing short of one hundred rebels can ever be induced to interrupt Capt. Konig and nine men when he is traveling quietly along the road again.

State Prisoners Released in Boston.

FORT WARREN CLEARED ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

On Thursday, the following persons were *unconditionally* released from Fort Warren:

W. H. Winder, of Philadelphia.
S. T. Wallace, Boston.
Charles Howard, (Police Commissioner,) Baltimore.
W. H. Gatchell (Police Commissioner.)
Frank Howard (Editor.)
W. G. Harris (member of Legislature.)
Geo. W. Brown, (Mayor.)
Henry M. Warfield (member of Legislature.)
T. Parkin Scott (member of Legislature.)
T. W. Hall (Editor.)
Robert Hull, (merchant,) Baltimore.
Geo. K. Kane, (merchant,) City Marshal of Baltimore.
Dr. McGill, of Hagerstown.
Lamson Cutter, Charlestown, Mass.

Saml. Lyon, of Bellevue, was exchanged for Capt. Schley, of Frettenich.

Fort Warren is now clear of State prisoners of all kinds.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 28.

It is now said that only twelve political prisoners were released from Fort Warren yesterday. Winder, of Philadelphia, and Kane, of Baltimore, were among them, and both have gone home.

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

An Important Order Issued by Gen. Boyle—Reports about the Guerrilla Morgan.

Louisville, Thursday, Nov. 27.

An important order has just been issued by Gen. Boyle which gives much satisfaction to conservatives in this section. The *Press* compliment him very highly for the order, which is in substance as follows:

Headquarters of the District of
Western Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1862.

All Commanding officers serving in this District are ordered not to permit any negroes or slaves to enter the camps, and all officers and privates are forbidden to interfere or intermeddle with the slaves in any way.

It is rumored that the guerrilla John Morgan, with a force of four thousand men, is at Glasgow. This is not reliable

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Annual Reports of the Various Departments.

The Cases of Generals McDowell and Porter.

The Delay in the Advance of the Army.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 28.

THE FAILURE OF THE ARMY TO ADVANCE.

Very general disposition is manifested here to cast upon Gen. Meigs the responsibility for the failure of the Army of the Potomac to make an advance. It is now stated that when Gens. Halleck and Meigs visited Gen. Burnside, it was promised that certain necessary articles should be at Falmouth on the arrival of the army, and that the want of these prevented the crossing of the river before the reinforcement of the enemy. It is further stated, on good authority, that, notwithstanding an abundance of supplies at Aquia Creek, the army is actually suffering for food, from want of transportation for its conveyance. For some reasons, many divisions are again destitute of shoes and clothing.

THE NAVY AND OTHER REPORTS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will be in type to-morrow; that of the Secretary of War will not be ready before Monday, and will not be printed until after its submission; that of the Secretary of the Interior is complete, but not in type. The volume of diplomatic correspondence submitted by the Secretary of State will be accompanied by a short report, which is in readiness. The reports of Bureaus in the Interior Department are still incomplete, but will be mostly ready to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. M'DOWELL.

The Court of Inquiry in Gen. McDowell's case met this A. M. at 11 o'clock. The following witnesses, who can attend in person, have been summoned: Gens. Pope, Sigel, Ricketts, Roberts, Hartsuff, Haupt, Wadsworth, and Welch; Cols. Schriever, Key, Morgan, Ruggles, and Smith. Others are in the field.

After some discussion, it was determined not to investigate the charge of drunkenness, except incidentally. The Court then proceeded to the charge of correspondence with the enemy, and the protection of rebel property.

Col. Schriever, Chief of McDowell's Staff, attested the copies of the correspondence furnished the Court. The only correspondence examined was between Gen. McDowell and the rebel Gen. Anderson, in May last, and related to the removal of the widow of Hon. Robert E. Scott from the vicinity of Warrenton to Richmond. McDowell at first declined to allow her to go, but after receiving a second letter, setting forth the facts in regard to Scott's death and the situation of the family, he consented to pass her through the lines with an escort.

After the reading of the correspondence, Col. Tyler testified affirmatively as to the loyalty of Scott.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

Gen. Porter's Court-martial met this morning, and owing to some sickness in Gen. Porter's family, and Gen. Holt not being ready, the Court adjourned over until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Gen. Pope, it is expected, will be here next week.

THE INDIAN CONVICTS.

Both the Senators and Representatives from Minnesota are urgent in requesting the President to approve the sentence of death upon the Indians in that State guilty of the late outrages there. The President, however, as well as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is opposed to the infliction of punishment of such severity.

THE COTTON POLICY.

There is reason to believe that Gen. Grant's recent order in regard to cotton, providing for its purchase at the lowest and sale at the highest rates, for the benefit of the Government, foreshadows the policy of the Administration as to the management of the present crop of that important staple.

BOUNTIES.

Instructions have been given to pay their bounties certain Pennsylvania regiments in the Army of the Potomac, heretofore neglected for want of time, arguing delay in the further advance of the army.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever has been assigned to duty in the War Department as an Assistant to the Secretary of War.

Assistant Secretary of War Watson returned to-night from a visit to his family at Binghamton.

Assistant Secretary Tucker is still absent in New-York.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Thirteen prisoners of State were released to-day from the Old Capitol Prison, by order of Gen. Martindale.

MARRIAGE.

Capt. Robt. N. Scott, Fourth United States Infantry, on Gen. Casey's Staff, was married to-day to a daughter of Gen. Casey, in the presence of Secretary Seward, Gen. Meigs, and other fashionable celebrities.

RETURN OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln returned last night from her visit to the North.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR MUTILATED SOLDIERS.

A Board of Surgeons, consisting of Dr. Valentine Mott as President, and Professor Gross, of Philadelphia, Professor Van Buren, of New-York, Surgeon Satterly, U. S. A., and Surgeon Bates, U. S. N., has recommended to the Medical Department the use, for the mutilated soldiers, of the artificial legs manufactured by the different makers, Palmer, Jewett, Hudson, Selpho and Bly. Surgeon-General Hammond has accordingly directed Surgeon McDougal, in New-York, to make arrangements with Hudson; the Medical Director in Philadelphia with Palmer; the Medical Director in Washington with Jewett, and the Medical Directors in Cincinnati and St. Louis with Selpho and Bly, for supplies of artificial legs at these places. At these points hospitals will be selected for the sole use of mutilated soldiers, where these limbs can be furnished, and discharged soldiers can apply to the place most convenient and will be furnished from there.

The price paid to the manufacturers for these limbs is $50 each. No artifical hand or arm has yet been presented to the Surgeon-General which meets his approval.

The hospitals already selected for the accommodation of the mutilated soldiers, are the Central Park Hospital, New-York, and the St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 28.

EXECUTION OF A TURKISH MURDERER.

Commander Thatcher, of the ship *Constellation*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated Spezzia, the 3d inst., says that he had just received advices from our Consul at Beirut, Syria, that the Sultan's "firman" for the execution of the murderer of Mr. Coffing, American Missionary, reached Adana, while the *Constellation* was still at anchor near that place, and the criminal was immediately beheaded in the presence of a vast concourse of people, and without any popular outbreak, as had been anticipated. The Consular Representatives of the United States, France and Russia, witnessed the execution, which is said to have been hastened on account of the presence of that ship. The official announcement reached the port a very short time after he had sailed. The Turkish Government has behaved with great justice and comity toward the United States in this matter.

PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL.

The Commission to examine into and report upon the cases of prisoners of State confined in the Old Capitol Prison, Acting-Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Major Sherburne and Capt. Parker continue their labors nightly. Up to this forenoon they had examined the cases of fifty of them, and upon their reports on each case, thirty have been set free.

A SOLDIER TO BE EXECUTED.

A general order from Headquarters of the Military District of Washington fixes Friday, the fifth of December, for the execution by hanging in the inclosure of the Old Capitol Prison of private John Kessler, One Hundred and Third New-York, found guilty by court-martial of the murder of First Lieut. Linsey, of the same regiment.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Reynolds has been placed in command of the First Army Corps. Major William Painter, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck, has been detailed as Quartermaster of the Corps.

TAX APPOINTMENTS.

John F. Wener has been appointed Collector of the Second District of Missouri; Vincent St. Vrain, Assessor for New-Mexico; D. K. Swan, Assessor Third District California, under the excise and direct tax law.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL

The Origin, Progress and End of the Yellow Fever.

A LIST OF THE DEATHS FROM IT.

Another Successful Expedition of Colored Soldiers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Port Royal, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Three dark weeks of raging pestilence, unrelieved by a cheering ray in the form of news from home, marked the arrival of the steamer *Delaware*, a week since to-day, with mails and passengers from New-York, an epoch in the history of Port Royal affairs. Unpleasant at all times to be deprived of home news, it was particularly disagreeable to be neglected at such a period of sadness and gloom, and from the time of receiving the mails may be dated the lifting of the pall which rested upon the public mind, and a dawning confidence that the dread fever whose brief visitation had wrought so much disaster, was passing away. And I am glad that these hopes have been fully realized. The last case of the disease occurred on the 10th inst., and within the past few days the mornings have been frosty enough to dissipate whatever malaria may have remained. The fever at no time assumed an epidemic character, but was confined to the neighborhood where the first case appeared, and in the opinion of the medical officers was developed solely from local causes. The victims of the disease have all been taken from buildings standing within an area of not more than two acres in extent. This ground, bordering on a marsh, was covered with a rank growth of shrubbery on our arrival, and had been used by the rebel garrison as a depositing place for the refuse of the camp. Storehouses were required by our troops on a much larger scale than those which sufficed for the enemy, and here, after the shrubbery had been cut down, the structures were erected. But the ordinary sanitary precaution in this climate, of raising buildings from the ground and allowing a current of air to pass under them, was not adopted, therefore the Summer heat generated noxious gasses from the decaying roots and animal deposits, which finally becoming impregnated by the mephitic exhalations from the marsh, developed a most virulent type of yellow fever. As soon as the nature of the malady was understood, Surgeon Crane, the Medical Director of the Department, ordered a strict quarantine of the infected district. The Quartermaster's warehouse, in which the fever originated, was closed, and so also were the residence of Gen. Mitchel, the Port Royal Hotel and the building of the Express Company, all adjacent. To these sanitary measures is doubtless due the confinement of the disease to the locality in question, and the consequent safety of the camps from its ravages.

The fever first appeared at Hilton Head, about the middle of September, when it was imported from Tortugas among some soldiers of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, who came up on the steamer *Delaware*. The disease was of a mild type, and had entirely disappeared as long as three weeks before the first case of a malignant character developed itself in an employe of the Quartermaster's Department. Consequently no connection can be traced between the visitations of the disease either as to origin or character. In the first case I am told that the percentage of mortality was very small, while in the latter, out of few more than thirty patients, twenty four died. The medical officers inform me that the sickness of each of the following named victims of the disease may be traced to direct communication with the infected district:

John Downey, civilian, Quartermaster's Department, Oct. 10.
S. P. McKinstry, Co. E, 47th New-York, Oct. 13.
James Wright, Co. D, 97th Pennsylvania, Oct. 24.
Second Lieut. W. B. Manton, Co. D, 3d Rhode Island, Oct. 25.
Wm. H. Hanson, Co. A, 7th Connecticut, Oct. 26.
Wm. H. Harrison, Co. A, 7th Connecticut, Oct. 26.
Philip White, Co. A, 47th New-York, Oct. 27.
N. Carsten, civilian, Quartermaster's Department, Oct. 29.
J. G. Huggins, Co. E, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 1.
Abner McCartney, Co. F, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 1.
Corp. James McConnell, Co. H, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 3.
James Findlay, Co. A, 47th New-York, Nov. 2.
Sergt. E. Middleton, Co. B, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 4.
Archer C. Towne, Co. D, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Nov. 5.
Capt. John Blake, Co. C, 9th Maine, Nov. 9.
Henry Welsch, Co. H, 3d Rhode Island, Nov. 9.
Lieut. S. Morton, Co. I, 97th Pennsylvania, Nov. 12.
Wm. Wood, Co. I, New-York Engineers, Nov. 13.
Fred. A. Gould, civilian, Adams Express Company, Nov. 13.

The above list includes three commissioned officers, in addition to whom were the following Staff officers:

Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchell, at Beaufort, Oct. 30.
Col. N. W. Brown, 3d Rhode Island, at Hilton Head, Oct. 30.
Capt. L. A. Warfield, at Hilton Head, Oct. 29.
Capt. J. C. Williams, at Beaufort, Oct. 29.

The aggregate number of deaths in the Department from yellow fever, including those at Key West, during the entire season, was 95.

A PROJECT FOR A NEW DEPOT.

Reflective persons, who have visited this Department are of opinion that very little foresight and good judgment were exhibited in the selection of Hilton Head Island as the chief military dépôt. A far better site is offered at St. Helena Island on the opposite side of the harbor, just above the confluence of the Broad and Beaufort Rivers. The ground there is higher and more salubrious, the soil not nearly as sandy, and a stretch of dry land, three miles in breadth, fronting on the river, and extending back indefinitely, invites the founding of a city which shall grow into the emporium of the South. But the main advantage which this location possesses over Hilton Head is its superiority as a harbor for vessels. There is not only greater depth of water, but shipping can ride safely at anchor there during the heaviest gales, the position being almost land-locked. At any stage of the tide, and in any weather, steamships of the largest size and heaviest draught could lie in 23 feet of water at the end of a pier six hundred feet in length, while at Hilton Head this could not be done under any circumstances. The bottom is constantly shifting on this side of the harbor, and during the prevalent easterly winds no vessel can possibly lie at the end of the single long pier which forms the sole accommodation for discharging the cargoes of our transports. It is very certain that if the Government intends to retain possession of this excellent port—and there can be no question of its doing so during the continuance of the war—something in the way of better wharfage must be found at once. The present pier is 1,500 feet in length. It was constructed less than a year since under the direction of Col. Serrell, of the New-York Regiment of Volunteer Engineer, at a cost to the Government of not less than $50,000. Already it is in a weak condition notwithstanding the massiveness and solidity of timbers, tottering from the ravages of waterworms, which have honey-combed every one of its supporting piles. Both Gens. Brannan and Terry are convinced that solid advantages in every respect would result to the Government in removing the dépôt, and for a week past, Lieut.-Col. Hall, of the Engineers, has been employed in making the necessary surveys and soundings upon which to base a detailed statement of what might be gained by the change.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS—ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

The organization of a regiment of black soldiers, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Saxton, I am told is progressidg finely. I have often expressed my strong conviction that the negroes would show themselves courageous and worthy of their freedom, if ever the opportunity was offered them to fight, and recent events have fully justified this opinion. You have already received an account of a successful expedition of one of the tugboats with a company of armed blacks to Sapelo River and other places on the Georgia coast, where they were for the first time under fire, and acquitted themselves bravely in an engagement with their former masters, protecting the flight of a large number of their race who sought to escape the horrors of bondage. That success led to the projection of another enterprise, which, in brilliancy and practical value surpasses the first. Three companies of these South Carolina Volunteers, Capts. Trowbridge, James and Randolph's, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Beard, Provost-Marshal under Gen. Saxton, left Beaufort on the 13th inst., in the steamers *Ben. Deford* and *Darlington*, going to Doboy Sound, Georgia, and remaining there a week, returning with with two hundred thousand feet of the best Georgia pine lumber, sawed and ready for use. This was taken from Hawkin's, Todd's and Blue's mills on the mainland, directly in face of the rebels, who gave the black soldiers an opportunity to test their pluck on shord as they had previously on a tug-boat, where they fuoght with the advantage of a partial barricade. While most of the negroes were engaged in loading the steamers with lumber, the company of Capt. James advanced on a reconnoissance, and were opened upon with musketry by the rebels, from a position in ambush.

The negroes deliberately returned the fire, and, drawn up in line of battle, kept up a fusilade, maintaining their ground, until by the aid of the guns of the steamers and those of their convoy, the gunboat *Madgie*, the enemy was dislodged. Three of the colored soldiers were wounded, one so seriously that his arm must be amputated. The officers of these men express the greatest confidence in their fighting qualities, and after these practical tests of the courage, even of raw recruits, as were those composing this expedition, it is about as well that we should hear no more narrow-minded expressions of their incapability to defend their liberties.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

A painful affair is announced for next Monday. Wm. W. Lunt, a private of the Ninth Maine Regiment, is to be shot for desertion to the enemy. He went over from Fernandina, soon after the occupation of that place in April last, but he had not been long with the rebels before his conduct was too bad even for such associates, and they sent him back to our lines. A court-martial sentenced him to death, and this finding having been approved by the President, it will be carried out under the direction of Major Van Brunt, the Provost-Marshal of this post, who is doing all that he can to render the last days of the condemned as comfortable as possible. Lunt is not more than 21 years of age. He was born in Maine, and from his own account has been a very bad fellow. His parents, from whom he ran away several years since, are said to be respectable people.

The steamer *Delaware* will bring this letter North. Her return is made imperative, as, during the voyage down, when off Hatteras, she sprung a leak in a gale, and the damage cannot be repaired here. The steamer *Geo. Peabody*, which left New-York on Sunday the 9th inst., with cattle for the troops here, has not yet arrived, and apprehensions are felt that she foundered in the gale which the *Delaware* only barely survived.

H. J. W.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Prince de Joinville's History of the Army of the Potomac.

This interesting and valuable military memoir, of which we have already spoken, has been translated by Wm. Henry Hurlbert, Esq., and is published in a very neatly printed pamphlet by Mr. Randolph. Mr. Hurlbert has written an introductory notice and appended some notes by way of comment, which add considerably to the historical value of the original.

The time has not come for a thorough and satisfactory criticism of the Peninsular campaign of Gen. McClellan. The materials for such a criticism are not yet accessible to the public. It does not seem to be at all certain that Gen. McClellan has made to his Government reports in detail of the several movements of his army, or of the various actions in which they have been engaged; it is only certain that no such reports have as yet reached the public eye. But few of those made by his subordinates have been published, nor have we any of the correspondence between him and the Government on the one hand, and between him and his subordinates on the other, by which the movements of the army were regulated, and upon which must depend the judgment which the world will form of the policy which controlled its action. That this great mass of documentary evidence will at some time be published, there can be no doubt; and then the campaign of the Peninsula will be made the theme of careful criticism; for, whether regard be had to its military character or to its bearing on the fate of the country, it is by far the most important event of the present age. Meantime we must grope our way to some opinion on the subject, through the use of such materials as we have at hand—for opinion never waits for the accumulation of evidence. The public will always pronounce judgment. It will revise, correct and often reverse its decisions in the light of new testimony, but it will never be without an opinion.

The Prince de Joinville's pamphlet is essentially a vindication of Gen. McClellan. In Mr. Hurlbert's words, "if his statements be proved correct and his inferences sound, they must be regarded as a substantial *indictment of the Administration* in respect to its management of the war; and the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of his army in the field, must be pronounced a sign of evil omen on which too much stress can hardly be laid." The Prince was, throughout the campaign, a member of Gen. McClellan's Staff. Whatever he saw, he saw from that point of view. Whatever explanations reached him, of anything that might seem to need them, came from that quarter. He had no relations whatever with the Government at Washington, and all that he knew of its action came to him from Gen. McClellan, or those who represented him. From the nature of the case, therefore, his narrative must be essentially one-sided. It is substantially the narrative of Gen. McClellan himself, and must be regarded as *his* "indictment of the Administration." Yet it is written with great care, and is quite as remarkable for what it does *not* say as for what it does. It suggests a great many more questions than it answers; and although the Prince fastidiously refrains from anything like criticism of the General under whom he served, it seems to us quite clear that his own mind had misgivings which his own narrative by no means satisfied. Our purpose in this notice is to direct attention to some of these points, which do not seem to have attracted the notice of Mr. Hurlbert.

The Prince arrived in this country just after the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. The result of that battle made it certain, on the one hand, that "the South would never again consent to return to the Union until it should have suffered severe reverses,"—and on the other, that the North would become a byword for the world if they did not resist. The North went seriously to work to create an army, a task, of which the difficulties are clearly and forcibly set forth by the Prince, and which was ably and successfully accomplished by Gen. McClellan. Next came the adoption of a plan of campaign;—the one chosen embraced three results, an efficient blockade of the insurgent coasts, complete control of the Mississippi and the entire water system of the Western States, and the expulsion of the rebel Government from Richmond. The first two projects were undertaken at once and prosecuted with a good degree of success. As to the last,—the capture of Richmond,—the Prince says that opinions were divided, and he thus states the case:

> "The last operation remained—to drive out of Richmond the insurrectionary Government. That Government, on being concentrated in the hands of Mr. Davis, took the form of a dictatorship, and thus gave to its seat the importance of a capital. There converge all the great railroad and telegraph lines. Thence, for a year past, have all orders and dispatches been dated. To force the Confederate Government to abandon that Capital would be to inflict upon it an immense check—in the eyes of Europe particularly it would have taken away its prestige. *Should this attack have been ventured on as soon as the means supposed to be sufficient were provided*, without awaiting the results of the blockade and of the Mississippi campaign? On this question opinions were divided. Some said, 'Yes,' arguing thus: that an insurrection should never be given the time to establish itself; that the Federal army, with its defective organization, would be no better in March than in November; that a splendid success on the part of the North, following close upon Bull Run, might finish the war at one blow, by permitting a great effort at conciliation before either side became too much embittered. Others said "No." According to them the great work of reducing the insurrection should be performed on the coast and on the Mississippi. The Richmond campaign, undertaken in the Spring, with the Army of the Potomac, made hardier by a Winter passed in tents, and recovered from the fatal impression of Bull Run, would be the *coup de grace* to secession. The latter course was chosen, *either as the result of real deliberation, or of necessity from not having decided in time to act* during the fine weather of the Autumn of 1861."

The Prince, it will be seen, thus avoids completely one of the most interesting and important of the many questions connected with Gen. McClellan's campaign. Why did not McClellan attack the rebel army at Centreville and Manassas in the Fall of 1861? The whole country expected such an attack. Gen. McClellan, in his famous order to the army, gave repeated assurances that it should not be delayed. Over and over again, the people, alarmed by indications of delay, were assured that the army was not to go into Winter quarters, but that the attack would be speedily made, and that it should be "quick, sharp and decisive." It is now perfectly well established that our forces were double those of the rebels, that they were much better organized and disciplined, and that with prompt, vigorous and skillful generalship the whole rebel army might have been destroyed. The question has never yet been satisfactorily answered, Why such an attack was not made in October and November, 1861? The Prince says the march upon Richmond was postponed till Spring, "*either* as the result of real deliberation, or of necessity from *not having decided in time to act* during the fine weather of the Autumn of 1861." In other words, its postponement was either intentional, or else it arose from a fatal indecision—a tardiness in forming distinct purposes—from "not having decided in time to act," on the part of Gen. McClellan. But to which of these two causes it was due, the Prince de Joinville in this passage expresses no opinion. He goes on to speak of "delay" as a "characteristic trait of the American people"—in which he seems to us quite at fault—and to say that the Winter was spent in organizing, drilling and provisioning the army, and in fortifying Washington. "The enemy," says the Prince, "still occupied *in great force* his position of Manassas and Centreville"—a statement which is disproved by Mr. Hurlbert in a note, and which seems to be contradicted by the Prince himself in a passage we shall presently quote.

On the evening of the 9th of March, news was received at headquarters that the rebels had evacuated Manassas. Next day the army started in pursuit. The cavalry was "pushed on *as far as Centreville and Manassds*, which it found abandoned; the enemy was not come up with anywhere—he had had too greatly the start of us." Considering that Centreville and Manassas were the places evacuated by the enemy, it is not easy to see how we should have expected to overtake them *this side* of those points. This movement, ostensibly in pursuit of the retreating rebels, but which did not go beyond what had been their nearest camps, and was in fact only a promenade to visit the ground they had left, consumed eight days:—and then the army fell back to its point of departure and entered upon the second campaign,—concerning which we quote the following from the Prince's pamphlet:—

> "While we were making these promenades grave events were occurring in the highest regions of the army. There exists in the American army, as in the English, a Commander-in-Chief, who exercises over the head of all the Generals a supreme authority, regulates the distribution of the troops and directs military operations. These functions, which have been greatly curtailed in the British army, since the Crimean war, were still exercised with all their vigor in America. From the aged Gen. Scott, who had long honorably discharged them, they had passed to Gen. McClellan. We learned, on reaching Fairfax, that they had been taken away from him. It is easy to understand the diminution of force and the restrictions upon his usefulness, thus inflicted upon the General-in-Chief by a blow in the rear at the very outset of his campaign.
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> Yet this was but a part of the mischief done him. McClellan *had long known*, better than anybody else, *the real strength of the rebels at Manassas and Centreville*. He was perfectly familiar with the existence of the 'wooden cannon,' by which it has been pretended that he was kept in awe for six months. But he also knew that till the month of April the roads of Virginia are in such a state that wagons and artillery can only be moved over them by constructing plank roads, a tedious operation, during which the enemy, holding the railways, could either retreat, as he was then actually doing, or move for a blow upon some other point. In any event, had McClellan attacked and carried Centreville, pursuit was impossible, and victory would have been barren of results. A single bridge burned would have saved Johnston's whole army. Such are the vast advantages of a railway for a retreating army—advantages which do not exist for the army which pursues it.
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> *We have the right, we think, to say that McClellan never intended to advance upon Centreville.* His long-determined purpose was to make Washington safe by means of a strong garrison, and then to use the great navigable waters and immense naval resources of the North to transport the army by sea to a point near Richmond. *For weeks, perhaps for months, this plan had been secretly maturing.* Secresy, as well as promptness, it will be understood, was indispensable here to success. To keep the secret it had been necessary to confide it to few persons, and hence had arisen one great cause for jealousy of the General.
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> Be this as it may, as the day of action drew near, those who suspected the General's project, and were angry at not being informed of it; those whom his promotion had excited to envy; his political enemies; (who is without them in America?) in short all those beneath or beside him, who wished him ill, broke out into a chorus of accusations of slowness, inaction, incapacity. McClellan, with a patriotic courage which I have always admired, disdained these accusations, and made no reply. He satisfied himself with pursuing his preparations in laborious silence. But the moment came in which, notwithstanding the loyal support given him by the President, that functionary could no longer resist the tempest. A council of war of all the Divisional Generals was held; a plan of campaign, not that of McClellan, was proposed and discussed. *McClellan was then forced to explain his projects, and the next day they were known to the enemy.* Informed, no doubt, by one of those thousand female spies who keep up his communications into the domestic circles of the Federal enemy, Johnston evacuated Manassas at once. This was a skillful manœuvre. Incapable of assuming the offensive; threatened with attack either at Centreville, where defence would be useless if successful, or at Richmond, the loss of which would be a grave check, and unable to cover both positions at once, Johnston threw his whole force before the latter of the two.
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> For the Army of the Potomac this was a misfortune. Its movement was unmasked before it had been made. Part of its transports were still frozen up in the Hudson. Such being the state of affairs, was it proper to execute as rapidly as possible the movement upon Richmond by water, or to march, upon Richmond by land? *Such was the grave question to be settled by the young General* in a miserable room of an abandoned house at Fairfax within twenty-four hours. And it was at this moment that the news of his removal as General-in-Chief reached him; the news, that is, that he could no longer count upon the coöperation of the other armies of the Union, and that the troops under his own orders were to be divided into four grand *corps* under four separate chiefs named in order of rank, a change which would throw into subaltern positions some young Generals of division who had his personal confidence. It is easy to see that here was matter enough to cast a cloud upon the firmest mind. But the General's resolution was promptly taken.
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> To follow the Confederates by land to Richmond at this season of the year was a material impossibility. * * The 'land march' was therefore abandoned, and we came back to the movement by water. But this operation also was no longer what it had been when McClellan had conceived it. *The revelation of his plans to the enemy had allowed the latter to take his precautions. The evacuation of Manassas had preceded instead of following the opening of the Federal campaign.* The movement by water could no longer be a surprise. Unfortunately it was now also to lose the advantages of a rapid execution."

According to this view of the case the postponement of the advance upon Richmond was the result of "real deliberation." Gen. McClellan did not at any time intend to advance upon the rebels at Centreville and Manassas,—not because he had any doubt of being able to defeat them, (knowing as he did better than anybody else that they were *not* "in strong force,")—but, because, owing to the state of the roads, "pursuit was impossible and victory barren of results." For weeks, perhaps for months, he had determined to advance upon Richmond by water. He had spent the Winter in maturing this plan in secrecy and silence. Private envy and public clamor at last compelled him to disclose it, in a council of war:—the next day it was betrayed to the enemy, who at once evacuated Manassas and fell back to defend Richmond against the attack thus threatened from another quarter.

Why was it necessary for Gen. McClellan to postpone the execution of this plan so long? His army was ready in October. He had sole command of all the armies of the Union at that time. Transports could have been collected just as quickly then as they were afterwards. Neither Yorktown nor Gloucester had, at that time, been fortified or even occupied in any force by the rebel troops. The *Merrimac* had not been revealed; Fort Darling had not been built, nor had the channel of the James River been obstructed against the passage of our gunboats. Why could not Gen. McClellan have executed his *coup de main* upon Richmond in November or December, while it was unsuspected, when it would have been a surprise, when the James River was open to us all the way to Richmond, when there were neither rebel troops nor rebel forts on the Peninsula, and when success would have been certain? Why was it necessary to brood over it all Winter,—abstaining from all preparation at the risk of premature disclosure, overtasking the patience at once of the country and the troops, and subjecting that splendid army to the demoralization and the decimation of a Winter spent in camp without the protection of Winter quarters?

We cannot help thinking either that the Prince is mistaken in imputing this design to Gen. McClellan, or else that the General himself defeated his own project by delays and postponements fatal to its execution. The plan seems to have been a good one, and if executed promptly and vigorously at the time it was formed, it could scarcely have failed of success. But the whole Winter was suffered to pass away in complete inaction. "For weeks, perhaps months," Gen. McClellan contented himself with revolving this plan, secretly and silently, in his own mind—postponing to it everything else, and yet doing nothing whatever toward its execution. This is not the way in which great military exploits are accomplished. Moreau, to whose splendid passage of the Rhine Mr. Hurlbert likens Gen. McClellan's intended movement, executed that feat within a week after he had planned it; and to the rapidity as well as the secrecy of his movements both French and English historians attribute its success.

Nor do we quite understand the Prince's exposition of Gen. McClellan's movements after the disclosure of his plan, and the consequent evacuation of Manassas, in March, 1862. He is represented as having *then* to decide between an advance upon Richmond by water, and an advance by land. "Such was the grave question," says the Prince, "to be settled by the young General, in a miserable room of an abandoned house, at Fairfax, within twenty-four hours." As he had already decided, "weeks, perhaps months," before, that an advance by land was *impossible*,—that he could not pursue the enemy if defeated or retreating, on account of the roads,—we do not see any ground for entertaining this question again. Nor are we at all surprised to learn that the General's resolution was promptly taken, and that the land march was "abandoned." But why, after his previous decision, was it again undertaken? Why was the whole army thrown forward toward Centreville and Manassas the moment he heard of their evacuation by the rebels? Did he intend to pursue them? If so, why did he not go beyond the point they had started from? If not, why did he go after them at all? A week of valuable time was wasted in this movement, and it was not until the 17th of March that the embarkation at Alexandria for the Peninsula began.

We must postpone till another occasion what we have to say of the remaining topics of the Prince's pamphlet.

An Appeal for the Indians.

A LETTER TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN FROM FATHER BEESON.

Father Beeson, the well-known advocate of the Red Man, has undertaken the cause of Minnesota Indians who are under sentence of death for the outrages which they have committed in Minnesota. In a letter to President Lincoln he says:

> There are, I conceive, very grave reasons why capital punishment should not be inflicted upon these condemned Indians; for—
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> *First*—They had, by treaty, given to our Government the largest and best portion of their lands, on condition of their receiving its protection, with the means of self-sustainment by the arts of civilized life; but which it utterly failed of giving them, as the facts and the testimony of Bishop Whipple and many others, fully prove.
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> *Second*—The Indians are not recognized as citizens, under our Government, and not being protected by it, they owed no allegiance to it, and therefore cannot be considered in the light of rebels against it: therefore it is manifestly unjust to subject them to the penalty of laws, the administration of which affords them no protection against the "dishonesties of unscrupulous men."
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> *Third*—There is reason to believe that the Indians were not only excited to hostilities by traitorous white men, but were actually accompanied and led on by white men dressed up in disguise as Indians. * * * I invoke you, Sir, whom the Indians are taught to regard as their Great Father, to respond to this appeal by the appointment of able and honest men, who are competent, by the possession of wisdom and experience, to investigate the condition and needs of every tribe, or remnants of tribes in all our States and Territories, and to prepare a plan for their best and permanent well-being. * * * The work to be done is simply to ascertain what of right belongs to them, and then set it apart as sacred for their use in freedom and in peace. And if troops or armies be necessary at all, they should be placed outside the Indian Territory, to prevent the intrusion of "unscrupulous" thieves and vagabonds who infest all our Territories.

SOUTHERN RECOGNITION.

An Argument Against the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Foreign Powers.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: The principles involved in the question commonly termed the "recognition of the South," seems to be so imperfectly apprehended by some recent writers and speakers, and so much confusion appears to exist in the public mind respecting this interesting topic, that I venture to ask your indulgence in an attempt to elucidate the maxims of law and the practice of nations applicable to the matter. Nothing is more common than to confound, and yet nothing is more important than to distinguish, in this discussion, that which strictly belongs to the province of law, and that which properly pertains to the domain of policy. Policy might possibly suggest that which law nevertheless disallows; and, on the other hand, law might permit what policy, notwithstanding, would dissuade. With the question of policy I do not propose, except incidentally, to deal. I will, however, ask your leave to indicate the outlines which circumscribe the law of the case.

The general principle which underlies and forms the *substratum* of the whole discussion, is the fundamental doctrine of the respect exacted by International Law for the independence of Sovereign States. Each State is bound in its international relations to observe and respect the sovereignty, however symbolised, of every other State. *To deal with the insurgent subjects of another State on a footing of independence, is to violate the sovereignty of the State which has hitherto exercised dominion over them.* As long, then, as persons once owning the relation of subjects to a Sovereign State, are still capable of being regarded in any sense as such subjects, to deal with them upon an independent footing, is a hostile act toward that Sovereign which, according to the principles of International Law, may be justly resented. On the other hand, if persons who once owned the relation of subjects, have been able, either by force of arms or otherwise, to divest themselves in a final and permanent manner of the *status* of subjects, then diplomatic transactions with such persons afford no justifiable ground of offence to their former Sovereign, nor can they be regarded as a breach of neutrality or friendship. As generally happens with all questions of law, the principle itself is sufficiently clear, but the difficulty lies in its application. When does a subject cease to be a subject is a question of mixed law and fact which is not very easy of solution. The answer is to be looked for rather in the recent and approved practice of nations than in any definitions of textbooks. The old theory of *de jure* and indelible sovereignty which led Louis XIV. and the nonjurors to persist in asserting the sovereignty of the Pretender is now universally abandoned. The sufficiency of a *de facto* independence is admitted by common consent. But still remains the difficult question—what constitutes *de facto* independence? In 1849 the American Government chose to recognize the independence of the Hungarian insurgents. Yet the Powers of Europe generally regarded the recognition as premature. It was true that the revolutionary Government was for a time in complete possession of the territory to which it laid claim. Yet it was thought that their success, though remarkable, might not be permanent. The recognition was, therefore, not justifiable, and proved, in fact, at once nugatory and offensive. The modern precedents which have been alleged by those who recommended the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy display in a conspicuous manner the confusion of the public mind on the question at issue. I observe that Mr. G. W. Bentinck in a recent speech relies upon the instances of Belgium and Greece as conclusively settling the head of legality; yet, in truth, Belgium and Greece have nothing whatever to do with the matter in hand. If Mr. Bentinck had been recommending a collective European intervention to settle with a strong hand the disputes between the American belligerents, Belgium and Greece might have served as apposite illustrations. But to cite the action of the European Powers in the affairs of Belgium in 1830 as a case of *recognition* betrays a total ignorance of facts and an entire confusion of principles. The Conference of London did not, nor did it profess to, *recognize* the independence of Belgium; its avowed object was to *create* the independence of Belgium. Any one who will be at the trouble to examine the history of that transaction will see that Belgium did not pretend, nor did any one assert on its behalf, that it had achieved a *de facto* independence. On the contrary, it is perfectly notorious that, after the battle of Louvain, the Dutch army, but for the armed interference of France, would have reoccupied Brussels. The Powers of Europe, which, in 1815, had assigned Belgium to the Crown of Holland, thought themselves entitled, in 1830, in the same European interest, to recast their own plan. The case of Belgium was, therefore, not one of *recognition*, but of *intervention*, and is, consequently, wholly impertinent to the present discussion. The interference of the Conference was clearly a hostile act toward Holland, quite inconsistent with neutrality between the combatants; and was one which, if that Power had had either the will or the force, it would undoubtedly have been justified in repelling by arms. But the Conference, confident in its own strength, took upon it a risk which it knew to be inconsiderable, in order to accomplish a settlement which was regarded as essential to the peace of Europe. If Mr. Bentinck meant to recommend that the great Powers of Europe should interfere by force to compel the North to acquiesce in the secession of the South, he might perhaps derive some assistance from the history of Belgium; but if he wanted an instance of a state of things where *recognition* affords no just ground of offence to the former Sovereign, and which cannot be regarded as a hostile act by a friendly Power, the instance of Belgium was wholly beside the question. The case of Greece is precisely similar to that of Belgium. Greece never achieved a *de facto* independence; on the contrary, at the moment of the European intervention, the Greek patriots were on the point of succumbing. The European Powers did not *recognize* they *saved* Greece. As a matter of European policy, they thought fit to act in a manner decidedly hostile toward Turkey. The battle of Navarino may have been an "untoward event," but it was the natural and almost inevitable consequence of a forcible intervention to prevent the Turkish Government from reducing its subjects to submission. The emancipation of Greece effected by Europe was a high act of policy, above and beyond the domain of law. As an act of policy it may have been, and probably was justifiable; but it was not the less a hostile act, which, if she had dared, Turkey might properly have resented by war. There is, however, another example a good deal more to the purpose, viz.: the celebrated recognition of the South American Republics by Mr. Canning. This was a true case of *recognition*, and not of *intervention*. The English Government did not pretend to coerce or dictate to Spain. Its action professed to be, and was, in all respects, that of which a friendly Government had no just cause to complain, and was perfectly consistent with an attitude of neutrality.

This, then, is the very case which those who wish to *recognize* the South, and yet not to *intervene* in the American quarrel, will do well to consider. What, then, was the state of things in the Spanish-American Colonies at the time that the English Government thought itself justified in entering into diplomatic relations with them? In the first place, it is to be observed that the resistance of the insurgents to the Spanish authorities had been protracted for nearly twenty years. Over and over again the Government of Spain had itself invoked the mediation of Europe. In Buenos Ayres and Columbia, Spain had entirely abandoned even an effort to establish its authority by arms. In Peru a doubtful struggle was still subsisting between the mother country and the insurgents. Buenos Ayres alone, the soil of which had been free for fourteen years, and had at last acquired a permanent Government, was selected in the first instance for recognition. Though the contest had ceased in Columbia, yet, as that State had periled her position by despatching her forces in aid of the Peruvian insurgents, the recognition was postponed because there appeared still a possibility that the war and the Spaniards might have been brought back into the heart of the country. The recognition of Chili and of Mexico was likewise deferred on account of the uncertainty of their situation. In the case of Peru, where a "doubtful struggle" was still being carried on, the question of recognition does not seem to have been thought capable of being even entertained.

The principles to be deduced from this transaction are clear and intelligible enough. Where the Spaniards had practically abandoned the struggle to reëstablish their sovereignty, the State, the independence of which was thus established *de facto* beyond the probability or almost the possibility of reverse, was admitted to be entitled to recognition. Where a doubtful contest was still sustained, as in Peru, it seems to have been taken for granted that recognition was inadmissible. While the issue can be still considered *in ambiguo*, the presumption is necessarily in favor of the former Sovereign. And a friendly State is bound to exact very conclusive and indisputable evidence that the sovereignty of a Government with which it has existing relations over any part of its former dominions has been finally and permanently divested. This I believe to be the accurate rule of international law, and it is that which was laid down by the Secretary of War in his much canvassed speech at Hereford. The position insisted upon by Sir G. C. Lewis seems to have been much misunderstood by those who have criticised his doctrine. He is supposed to have maintained that England would not be entitled to recognize the Southern Confederacy until the Federalists had previously done so. But the Secretary of War is far too accurate a thinker and speaker to have laid down any such doctrine. The rule he propounded was precisely that acted upon by Mr. Canning in the case of the South American Republics, viz.: that where a doubtful and *bona fide* struggle for supremacy is still maintained by the Sovereign Power the insurgents *jam flagrante bello* cannot be said to have established a *de facto* independence. Any one who will be at the trouble to study the profound and luminous speech of Sir J. Mackintosh on this subject (Miscellaneous Works, vol. iii.) will see (p. 462) how essential he thought it to his argument to establish that all substantial struggle for sovereignty on the part of Spain had ceased. The speeches of Lords Lansdowne and Liverpool, in the House of Lords, entirely confirm the same view, and assuredly the reasons which, in 1824, operated against the recognition of Peru may be more forcibly applied to the condition of that which in common parlance is termed "the South."

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks how little practical bearing the precedents of Belgium, Greece or South America have upon the existing state of the quarrel in the United States. There is, indeed, an example much more nearly resembling the case under discussion, where a foreign Power thought fit to enter into diplomatic relations with a body of insurgents, while the sovereign State was still engaged in a flagrant contest for the reëstablishment of its supremacy. I allude, of course, to the treaty of commerce negotiated by the Court of France with the English colonies in America. As far as our own authority can go, it was decisively established that such conduct was unlawful, and afforded a justifiable cause of war. In the celebrated declaration drawn up, I believe, by the historian Gibbon, the grounds of the English declaration of war are set forth. *England treated the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with the insurgent colonies, while she was still engaged in a conquest for their subjugation, as a lawful cause of war, and I have never heard that her right to do so has been disputed.* That France anticipated that her conduct would be so treated is apparent enough from the fact that she thought it expedient at the same moment to conclude with the insurgent colonies a secret treaty of offensive and defensive alliance in contemplation of hostilities with Great Britain. As far, then, as any practical rule can be deduced from historical examples, it seems to be this: When a Sovereign State, from exhaustion or any other cause, has virtually and substantially abandoned the struggle for supremacy, it has no right to complain if a foreign State treat the independence of its former subjects as *de facto* established; nor can it prolong its sovereignty by a mere paper assertion of right. *When, on the other hand, the contest is not absolutely or permanently decided, a recognition of the inchoate independence of the insurgents by a foreign State is a hostile act toward the Sovereign State which the latter is entitled to resent as a breach of neutrality and friendship.*

I now pass to another very perplexing branch of the question, to which it seems to me the public attention has not been sufficiently directed. It is very well in ordinary conversation to talk of the "recognition of the South." But when it comes to taking diplomatic action, all the evils of a loose phraseology are apparent, and the necessity of precise definition becomes urgent. Before you can recognize a State, you must know what it is. Now, I have never seen on the part of the advocates of the immediate recognition of the South any attempt to define what "the South" is, or what is its extent, or where the line of demarcation is to be drawn. Is the "South" which we are to recognize to include the Mississippi and New-Orleans? If so, what is to become of its *de facto* independence while the Federal gunboats hold the former and Gen. Butler the latter? Is Kentucky North or South? Which is Virginia, and what of Tennessee and Alabama? "The South," at present, is a cloud, apparent enough and sufficiently menacing, but still a cloud, varying in size and shape with every victory and every reverse, and never presenting the same outline for two mails together. Who, then, is to settle the question of limits? The belligerents have not yet been able to settle it by their arms. Is it we, then, who are to determine what is that "South" which we are called upon to recognize? In the case of a forcible intervention, like that in Belgium and Greece, the thing may be done, and accordingly in these cases it was done by force of arms. The Powers of Europe made up their minds what should be the limits of Belgium and Greece, and they compelled Holland and Turkey to acquiesce in their decision. Have we made up our minds what the "South" ought to be—whether it is to include the territories and the Border States, for instance? And if so, are we prepared to compel the acquiescence of the Government of Washington in our new map of North America? It may perhaps be said that we have already recognized "the South," with all its vagueness, as a belligerent. But the two cases are obviously quite distinct. Belligerency is a temporary fact, capable of being treated roughly and in the lump. Whereas recognition has to do with a newly created *status* of sovereignty, which, being in the nature of a permanent right, necessarily supposes the attributes of exact metes and bounds. It is quite clear that one of the most essential elements in the *status* of the claimant to recognition is that its limits should be intelligently defined. I do not say that the boundary line need be laid down with scientific accuracy, but, at all events, that it should be understood in a much clearer manner than it can be yet said to be defined as between the South and the North. It may be suggested that "the South" embraces all the States which have passed a secession ordinance; but it is obvious that a paper independence is of no more value than a paper supremacy, and that the South is no more independent at New-Orleans than the North is supreme at Richmond. The ordinary diplomatic basis of the *uti possidetis* here entirely fails, for the South would be as little disposed to abandon all that it has lost since the commencement of the war, as the North would be to leave it all that it has gained. This question of boundary is the real crucial test. It is a knot which the sword of the combatants alone can unloose. We cannot undertake to untie it. Yet, till it is resolved in some way, or other, there can be no practical question of recognition.

Another argument in favor of recognition has been sought more plausibly than logically in the doctrine of the original sovereignty of the several States. Like most fallacious reasonings, this pretext has the capital fault of proving too much. It is introduced to supplement and eke out an insufficient case, when, in fact, if it were well founded, it would be sufficient in itself, without any adjunct. If South Carolina is and always was an independent sovereign State, no struggle for independence was necessary antecedently to her recognition by the European Powers. In this view of the case she might at any time, without an effort to throw off the yoke of the Federal Union, have negotiated a treaty with England. And Charleston, for instance, might have proclaimed a free-trade tariff while the Government at Washington was exacting a protective duty. The argument must go this length, or it is good for nothing at all. The truth is that from the time that the States chose, for their own interests and in order to enhance their own importance, to organize and present themselves to the world as a collective Federal Government, foreign nations have ceased to have anything to do except with that Government which, for the purpose of all foreign relations, the States themselves constituted their representative and plenipotentiary. Foreign Governments can take no more cognizance of the internal relations of the States to the Federal Government than they can of the provinces of Austria or the departments of France. It is strange that those who insist on this argument do not see that it is absolutely fatal to the recognition of "the South." If the States are to be recognized on account of their original sovereignty, it is the several States, and not the Southern Confederacy, which must be recognized. If they are not to be bound as regards foreign Powers by their old articles of federation, why is the new Confederacy to be more obligatory? This doctrine, if it proves anything at all, demonstrates conclusively that "the South" is only a partnership, dissoluble at pleasure, and is not a Government of such a permanent form as any foreign State could or ought to recognize.

There is only one other point upon which I will venture further to task your patience. There are many persons who perceive and feel the difficulties and obstacles to a formal recognition of the South, but who think that intervention in the form of mediation, whether friendly or forcible, might still be tried, in order to put a stop to this horrible strife. Intervention is a question rather of policy than of law. It is above and beyond the domain of law, and when wisely and justly handled by those who have the power to give effect to it may be the highest policy of justice and humanity. But in order to do this it is obviously necessary that those who are to intervene should know and be able to declare what they are prepared to enforce, or that those who offer to mediate should be in a position to state what they propose to recommend. In the cases of Belgium and of Greece the Powers of Europe knew very well what they intended to accomplish, and they effected their purpose. When Louis Napoleon intervened in Italy, he had a policy which he more or less carried out. But if Europe is to intervene in America, either by mediation or otherwise, what is the view on which she proposes to act? Whatever may be thought of the original causes and motives of the American quarrel, it is obvious enough that in its final solution the question of Slavery must in some form or other be dealt with. Its limits must be defined, and its conditions determined. What scheme are the great Powers prepared to recommend or to enforce on the subject of Slavery which "the South" would accept, and which would not shock the conscience of Europe? Is Europe prepared with a substitute for Mason and Dixon's line, or has it settled a new edition of the Missouri Compromise? Yet if we are to mediate, it can only be by urging some plan which we approve. *What is that solution of the negro question to which an English Government is prepared to affix the seal of English approbation?* If the combatants settle the question for themselves, we can accept the result without responsibility. If the matter is to be negotiated through our mediation, we must lend our moral sanction to the settlement at which we assist. There are many things which we cannot help, but there are some things with which it were wise to have nothing to do. And to this latter category, I venture to think, most eminently belongs the definition of that permanent line of demarcation which must, no doubt, one day separate the Slave from the Free States of America.

HISTORICUS.

Temple, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Weather—Agricultural Matters—Gold Mines—Trading Prices—The Want Change, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

A week ago our extraordinary run of fine weather was interrupted, but interrupted only by a day's slight showers, with a little snow on the mountains. The dust was laid on the roads for a few days, but as we had no other rain since early in September, it will be readily imagined that the Spring work of plowing cannot be anticipated at present on the higher farming lands, particularly in adhesive soil, of which many of them are mainly composed, and are now as hard as a wall, so to speak. In favorable seasons there is only a choice of a few days as to the best time to work such soils to the best advantage.

But if the upland ploughing cannot be done, the bottom lands are in fine condition for working, and the roads are so good that all manner of team work can be and is being prosecuted with the most flattering success. Owing to the excessive amount of snow and rain the Spring was indeed late, but as if nature was bound to adhere to the law of compensations, the fine and workable season is lengthening out remarkably at the latter end. And there seems a necessity for this, as the unusual Spring floods destroyed the roads and millraces in the cañons, and consequently, in many places it was late in the Summer before lumber could be made at the mills, or the cañons generally were safe for the hauling of firewood.

Again, the flooding of the hay lands considerably diminished the stock of hay, and the farmers will doubtless take a mild or a short Winter as a special favor of Providence.

Senator Milton S. Latham is passing through the city, on his way to Washington, and appears to have enjoyed himself in calling upon the celebrities of Salt Lake. As the California Senators voted against the Polygamy Bill, Mr. Latham would doubtless be on comfortable terms with Brigham.

Utah now is entirely surrounded with gold mines—those of Pike's Peak, on the east, the Humboldt on the west, the Colorado on the south, and the Salmon River on the north. But in this territory proper no reliable diggings have as yet been found. The chief productions of Utah at present are grain, salt, saleratus, and "saints." This is certainly a great grain country. There are many pieces of land which have averaged, for a dozen years running, forty bushels of wheat to the acre. These lands are generally rich, black bottoms, alluvial, with considerable portions of clay, alkali, and disintegrated limestone.

The Salmon River mines have lost none of their attractions as yet. Several small parties have recently started hence in that direction. A party of twenty arrived on Tuesday from Grasshopper Creek. Mr. John Mendenhall is now starting a train of wagons, with provisions and needful articles of merchandise, for the mines northward. He will probably make a fortune out of his "spec," provided the Indians and the elements deal lightly with him on the route.

Nothwithstanding the Mormon "Word of Wisdom" against "hot drinks," there is as great a proportion of confirmed devotees of the teacup here as elsewhere. But the merchants have been very remiss this season. They have brought no best green-tea. There is some black, which will make a decoction about as good as could be obtained from a very inferior quality of hay. Take a handful of such hay, place it in a newly-painted wooden bucket, "mash," fill up, and serve around, and you will have a beverage in flavor similar to the geren tea that is now selling here at $2 50 per pound. Certainly every venerable lady votes it "horrible," and the tea venders have their choice—to reform, or to lose caste and custom. The defunct firm of Livingston, Bell & Co. are remembered with affection, for though they were fond enough of stiff prices, yet their articles were good, and in particular, they excelled in keeping for sale a pinch of extra tea.

A movement has been on foot to establish a uniformity of prices in trading. This is not pleasing to all parties. The scale adopted is what is called "Tithing Office prices." A few figures I can call to mind. Flour, $6 per hundred; wheat $2 per bushel; barley and oats, $1 25; potatoes, 75 cents; beef, 8 to 12½ cents per pound; bacon, 25 to 30 cents; carrots and beets, 50 cents per bushel; butter, 25 cents per pound; eggs, 18 cents per dozen.

This evening Mr. Joseph Young inaugurates a Winter's series of lectures at the Seventy's Hall. The first subject, as a matter of course, is on the history of the Mormon Church.

The want of change is felt here, as in Eastern commercial circles, and in order to remedy the defect, the "merchants" of this city have formed an association, represented by "Gilbert and Gerrish," to issue notes of the value of one dollar, redeemable in Government paper on presentation of five dollars. The capital of the concern is represented as $200,000. The notes [illegible] on deposit. This step was implied by the issue of United States Treasury Notes, [illegible] the non-appearance at present of Government change smaller than five dollars, coupled with the fact of nobody being willing to deal out gold or silver in change for Treasury Notes.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

How the Removal of Gen. McClellan was Received—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

A week has passed since the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN was announced to the country. So rapidly do important events succeed each other, that already is this one fading out of the minds of men. Though most people were taken by surprise, they were, in a great measure, prepared for the blow by the events of the past six months, and more particularly by those which have transpired since the battle of Antietam. There is more than acquiescence in this act of the President. Nine-tenths of the loyal people in this section earnestly approve of it—in fact, have been in favor of it for months. In this matter the country was far in advance of the Administration. It has long been a matter of amazement, and of not a little indignation, that two such men as McCLELLAN and BUELL should be permitted to remain as a clog upon the movements of the Union forces. The moderate Democrats and Democratic Press acquiesce;—but the semi-secession organs and their followers are bitter and malignant in their denunciations of the Administration. Perhaps they see in it auguries of evil to their "Southern brethren."

It is certain that the removal of McCLELLAN has inspired new hope among the people of the West. The tenacity with which the President clung to him, had caused very many to despair of the Commonwealth. The displacing of BUELL was a great relief;—but the last change has given the country a guaranty that we are now to have earnest work at headquarters.

The details of our election come in slowly. After the general result was known, all interest in the figures ceased. We have now the returns from 98 of the 102 Counties in the State. These give a Democratic majority of 15,161. The remaining four, being in Egypt, will probably increase this about 1,000.

Amid the general results, there is much satisfaction expressed that you saved the Legislature in New-York, and thus the United States Senator. It would have been a pity to have had the Empire State represented in the Senate by a Democrat, and such a half-and-half Republican as Judge HARRIS has shown himself to be. How is it. When I was "doing" politics in New-York, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. WEED, Judge HARRIS and others of that stamp, were the Radicals. Mr. FILLMORE, GOV. HUNT, Judge DUER, JAMES BROOKS, &c., were the Conservatives. Now the former are the Conservatives. The latter have joined the Democracy, and a new radical clique has arisen. The old Barnburner leaders are either ultra Pro-Slavery, or have gone over to the Republicans, and we find such men as "Scripture DICK," whom the old Hunkers used to "tie to," denouncing their old associates in good round terms. Political changes make strange bedfellows, and these times of war add to the confusion.

By the way, I saw a letter just now from Lieut. ALLEN, of the 110th New-York, to his father, who is now in Chicago. He writes that their regiment took a vote on election day, and gave 8 to 1 in favor of WADSWORTH.

THE PAROLED PRISONERS.

The Harper's Ferry prisoners are still here, notwithstanding the reports published some weeks since that they were to be sent home. There is much sickness among them, and about sixty deaths have already taken place, principally from typhoid fever and diphtheria—both of which are almost sure to be fatal under the treatment which our soldiers receive. The following deaths are reported from the New-York Regiments:

A. A. Legg, Co. C, One Hundred and Eleventh.
George M. Palmer, Co. H, One Hundred and Eleventh.
George Osgood, Co. K, One Hundred and Eleventh.
John Lant, Co. H, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Weed Phelps, Co. K, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Amos Granger, Co. C, One Hundred and Eleventh.
James Waddle, Co. D, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Byron Ross, Co. G, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Amos Baker, Co. E, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Ansel B. Smith, Co. I, One Hundred and Eleventh.
Wm. Sharp, Co. D, One Hundred and Eleventh.
J. C. Tompkins, Co. E, One Hundred and Fifteenth.
James J. House, Co. H, One Hundred and Fifteenth.
C. Snyder, Co. D, One Hundred and Fifteenth.
G. M. Codding, Co. H, Ninetieth.
Charles Stout, Co. I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.
Reuben Sprague, Co. D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.
J. Smith, Co. D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.
A. H. Bush, Co. G, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.
C. Phelps, Co. A, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.
S. Maunsel, Co. D, One Hnudred and Twenty-fifth.
Charles Sinclair, Co. H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.

The Vermont Ninth has lost 13. Were it not for the ladies of Chicago, the sick of these regiments would suffer almost as much as our prisoners among the rebels.

WESTERN CROPS.

W. DUANE WILSON, Esq., Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, has published an estimate of the crops of that State for 1862, based upon data received in reply to inquiries from his office. The several items are set down as follows:

WHEAT—20,000,000 bushels, or 1,750,000 bushels more than in 1861.
CORN—76,250,000 bushels, an excess over the crop of last year of 16,000,000 bushels. There were 1,525,000 acres planted to corn.
OATS—10,000,000 bushels.
HAY—10,000,000 tons.
SORGHUM—3,000,000 gallons.
POTATOES—Double the quantity of last year.

The State will be able to export 175,000 cattle and 900,000 hogs. The number of sheep in the State is estimated at 250,000—being an increase of one-third, as compared with last year.

ILLINOIS.

Our data for this State is imperfect. Our wheat crop is short, but otherwise there is an increase over last year. The figures are set down by those conversant with agricultural statistics, as follows:

WHEAT—14,000,000 bushels.
CORN—120,000,000 bushels.
OATS—15,000,000 bushels.
HAY—3,000,000 tons.
SORGHUM—7,500,000 gallons.
COTTON—25,000 bales.
TOBACCO—25,000,000 pounds.

Those who have traveled extensively through the State, put down the number of acres in sorghum at from 75,000 to 100,000; tobacco 20,000. In regard to cattle and hogs, I am unable to give a *guess*, even. The indications are that the number marketed this season will be much greater than in any former one. And so in relation to fruit, potatoes, and the lesser crops. But everything has yielded profusely.

Our northern neighbor, Wisconsin, has also increased upon her heretofore large production. Her wheat crop is excellent. The receipts of wheat and flour at the leading ports, since the 1st of January, are as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.
Chicago	1,321,281	9,868,481
Milwaukee	423,229	12,889,307
Toledo	1,143,142	5,649,968
Total	2,887,652	28,407,756

Of corn, Chicago has received over 30,000,000 bushels. Toledo 4,718,000, and Milwaukee 220,000. The wheat and flour receipts are equal to about 43,000,000 bushels at the three ports—enough to feed a small world!

THE WISCONSIN RIOTERS.

I was up to Milwaukee the day the Ozaukee County rioters were brought in. Many anticipated a rescue, or at least an attempt, by their sympathizers in that city. But nothing of the kind occurred. There had been about two hundred captured. More, I learn, have been taken since. The disturbance has been entirely quelled. This prompt and energetic action on the part of the authorities will have a most excellent effect everywhere. Disturbers of the peace and violators of the laws will learn that there is yet legal authority in the land. Those arrested will be put into the ranks and compelled to serve during the war. They are Germans—mostly from Luxembourg, and were led on by the harangues of political demagogues. Much damage was done to private property, the houses of several who were for sustaining the laws having been demolished. There will be no further trouble in relation to the draft in Wisconsin.

THE INDIAN WAR.

I saw a gentleman this morning from near the scene of the late Indian massacre in Wisconsin. He says that the trouble is, to all appearances, over. The hostile Sioux are taken or scattered; but there are many who are exaggerating matters with a view to keep up the excitement, and to continue the military force in the field for speculative purposes. He represents that there is almost entire unanimity in favor of executing the convicted Indians, and thinks that if the President pardons them, the people will take the matter into their own hands, and carry out the sentence of the recent Court-martial. The Press throughout the State strongly urge extermination, and will except entire removal as the only alternative. My informant is of opinion that the number of whites killed has been exaggerated, and that it will not exceed 350.

The weather continues favorable, and business does not appear to decline, except that connected with lake navigation.

Parson Brownlow in Nashville.

Parson BROWNLOW addressed the people of Nashville, in McKendree Chapel, on the night of Friday, Nov. 21. The following are extracts from his address:

"I have canvassed every Eastern and most of the Northwestern States for the last eight months, and while I have changed no opinion, I must say that the North never contemplated interfering with Southern institutions. I think now, in consequence of the criminal conduct of the South, that Slavery is pretty well played out, and the South may thank herself for it. If her negroes are emancipated or run off, it will be a righteous retribution.

As I have said at the North, before not less than 500,000 people, I say here: this rebellion is not the work of Abolitionists, but of God-forsaken Southern demagogues. I have always been a Pro-Slavery man, and opposed to Abolitionism, but must say that this rebellion is not the work of Abolitionists, but of a corrupt South. The Government, under its present form, has existed nearly eighty years. During this period we have held nineteen Presidential elections, in which the South, with but half the States, population and electoral votes which the North has, elected thirteen Presidents, and the North has elected six. The South reëlected five of her Presidents, who held the Government forty years, while she made it a point to allow no Northern President to be reëlected. Not satisfied with this, she seized, appropriated, kidnapped, and used as cats'-paws one-half of the Northern Presidents. The last we appropriated, soul, body and breeches, was BUCHANAN, that miserable 'Old Public Functionary.' I am not here to reproach any one—I have joined the unconditional Union party, to put down the rebellion at any cost required—but still I hope the ladies will rebuke their husbands and sweethearts who voted for that wretched old creature; since any man who can live in this sin-stricken world, for eighty years, without either courting a woman or wedding a wife, is fit for wolf-bait.

I feel glad for Tennessee, that the Government is crushing out this infernal rebellion. I love the whole Union, but confess to a peculiar tenderness for Tennessee, especially that portion looking to the sunrise, where men, for their loyalty, have suffered a thousand deaths, by hanging, by shooting, by torture, by imprisonment, by being brutally tied to trees and scourged till they perished in agony. Still, amid this fierce and relentless persecution, though seemingly forgotten by their countrymen, and abandoned by the Government to the rage of men whose tender mercies are cruel, they have held fast to the faith of their fathers. Though tracked by spies, though dragged at midnight by traitors from the bosom of their families, cast into dungeons, hung on gallows by the highway, shot down like wild beasts, yet neither vigilance committees, nor armies, nor scourges, nor daggers, nor dungeons, nor exile, nor death, nor devils, 'nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature,' has been able to separate them from their love to the Constitution and the Union of their fathers. We are going forward! Send my respects to Gen. GIDEON PILLOW, and tell him to build a ditch on the other side of Murfreesboro. He tendered me the chaplaincy of a rebel regiment. I sent him my respects, and told him that when I wanted to go to hell I would cut my throat at once and not go round by way of the Southern Confederacy. And if any rebel wants to go to hell, and arrives in the Southern Confederacy, let him begin to look after his baggage, for that's the last dépôt before he gets to his destination. We have six East Tennessee regiments here and on their way. These brave fellows footed it all the way from Cumberland Gap. They have fled from the tyrants of East Tennessee. Their relatives have been hunted down and murdered, or tied to trees and cruelly whipped. And I warn the rebels that these soldiers are on their march homeward. Yes, they are returning home, each man with a devil in his bosom as big as a half bushel. I want them to parole no rebel, but hang them up on every tree by grape-vines. They will be led by the gallant ROSECRANS, who is a fighting General; who chased that anointed thief, FLOYD, over the mountains of Virginia, and tanned the 'Butternuts' at Corinth and Iuka. I want the Tennessee soldiers to go in front, with you gallant boys of Indiana, Wisconsin, and other troops of the great Northwest, to back them. They are going to take a terrible revenge upon the traitors who forced them to fly from their families and homes, and have committed every species of outrage."

Discussing the part which ministers of the Methodist Church had taken in the rebellion, the Parson said:

"I intend to call a Conference of the local preachers, and we will expel the last devil of these rebel priests. We will put these seceders and rebels out, and recover the church property, which rightfully belongs to us, and not to the traitors. This Methodist Book Concern in your city, which has published so much treason, is not the property of the rebels. It belongs to the loyal Methodists, and we mean to have it back. Here is a copy of the Church Discipline, and it most positively enjoins upon all preachers obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of the land. A transgression of this injunction makes the offender liable to expulsion from the church. When the elders are ordained, they are brought around the altar (you have seen the ordinations here frequently, for all the elders were ordained here, as this was an aristocratic congregation—a *bon ton* upper tendom church,) and there, in the presence of God and the congregation, the bishop lays his hands upon their heads, and swears them to oppose all disloyal doctrines. Thus these rebel preachers are perjured—foully, basely, wickedly perjured. EARLY, when he was ordained a bishop, took an oath to promote peace and harmony, law and order. I heard him swear the lie myself in Columbus, Georgia. Parson SAWRIE, who knows him well, in some private transactions, says that EARLY is a miserably corrupt old creature. Let us believe these rebels always when they testify against one another!

When the villainy of these wretches shall be exposed, the revelation will shock the country. These Southern Methodist preachers began the work of disunion years ago. JOHN C. CALHOUN, the arch-originator of treason, sent for Bishop CAPERS, and had a long private conference with him at the time the split occurred in our Church. This was the entering wedge of disunion. I mean to show these traitors to the scorn and abhorrence of their countrymen."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Superintendent Kennedy's Trial Continued—The Testimony of Officers Hogan, Moore and Tieman—The Evidence All in—A Statement of Facts Proven which Exonerates Mr. Kennedy.

The testimony in the case of the trial of Superintendent Kennedy was set down to be resumed yesterday, at 1 P. M. All the Commissioners were present, Messrs. Bowen, Acton and Bergen. The witnesses and spectators were, however, scarce.

Mr. Kennedy said he had just learned that Mr. Watson, the Assistant Secretary of War, was in the City.

Ex-Judge Dean said he had been informed by a gentleman acquainted with Mr. Watson, that that gentleman was in the City.

After a general consultation as to the probability of other witnesses being forthcoming, it was decided to go on with such testimony as was at hand, Mr. Dean having a few points further on behalf of the defence.

Christopher B. Hogan was sworn and testified—I am a member of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia; am on detective duty; know about the transaction of sending Mrs. Brinsmade to New-York; was at the Baltimore and Ohio dépôt on the 26th of September; I saw Judge Lawrence, the Deputy Provost-Marshal of Washington, in company with Mrs. Brinsmade, get out of a carriage and come in the dépôt; he had her in custody; they entered the dépôt; saw Judge Lawrence deliver the lady in custody of Officer Thomas Bowles; that was on the 24th of September; last saw Judge Lawrence on Wednesday, in Washington; he is still Deputy Provost-Marshal of the War Department.

Officer W. P. Moore sworn: I am a member of the Detective force; act as Clerk of the Twenty-fifth Precinct; know nothing particularly about the instructions given to Officer Bowles; I have frequently overheard the conversation of Young and Bowles about the case of Mrs. Brinsmade; have heard much that I did not remember; have heard Sergeant Young on several occasions tell Bowles that he was to follow the lady and not arrest her; have heard Bowles say he had "a good thing of it" in Washington; the object in following the lady was to look after the papers she was supposed to have; to get the papers, rather than the lady; Bowles was told not to arrest her.

To Mr. Bowen—I heard Mr. Young distinctly tell Bowles not to arrest Mrs. Brinsmade; it was previous to her going to Washington; I cannot say that it was in reference to her departure for Washington; think it was on the eve of her departure.

To Mr. Acton—This was at the time he was giving his instructions to Bowles about following Mrs. Brinsmade.

John C. Tieman, sworn: I am a member of the Metropolitan Police; was on duty in the Detective office on the night that Mr. Bowles was sent for; Sergeant Young then told him to prepare to go to the Everett House; that there was a woman there who was to be watched; that she would probably go to Washington, and he was to follow her there; there was nothing said about arresting the lady; from the conversation, I supposed it was on account of papers she had in her possession.

Mr. Dean here put in evidence the date of the appointment of Mr. Kennedy as Special Provost-Marshal, Aug. 1, 1862, for the Metropolitan Police District. On the 11th of August the district for the execution of orders emanating from the War Department was increased to Jersey City, and other towns adjacent.

Mr. Dean also put in a paper dated Oct. 2, 1862, informing Mr. Kennedy that he was from that date no longer Provost-Marshal. Mr. Kennedy wrote for instructions as to whether his commission ceased, and received that reply.

Mr. Kennedy wished it understood that he had requested that his office should be considered as abolished with the others, although not specially mentioned in the order.

Mr. Dean put in evidence, the Proclamation of the President, of Sept. 24, 1862, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, upon inquiry, stated that he had subpœnaed Judge Lawrence, the Deputy Provost-Marshal, and others, who had not yet made their appearance. The case was then closed, so far as testimony was concerned.

Mr. Dean said that, until recently, he had supposed that Mr. Barlow had conducted the prosecution alone, but Mr. F. F. Marbury, a member of the bar, had informed him that he was the first person who heard of the arrest; that he had called upon Mr. Kennedy about the last of October, and all necessary information was given him, so that it was from his efforts that the case was finally brought to public notice, and Mrs. Brinsmade discharged.

Mr. Dean then addressed the Commissioners briefly on behalf of Mr. Kennedy, saying that while he did not propose to sum up the cause, he would claim that Mr. Kennedy should be vindicated. He proposed to submit a written statement of facts proven. If, after that, Mr. Kennedy was not exonerated, then there was less discernment and much more prejudice than he believed existed in this community. Mr. Dean, while he condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and the practice generally adopted by Provost-Marshals in the loyal States, insisted that Mr. Kennedy had done nothing but his duty—a duty which he found onerous enough, and which he had discharged without a penny of compensation. The following is the

STATEMENT OF FACTS PROVEN IN THE BRINSMADE CASE.

The arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade was made in the City of Washington, not within the jurisdiction of Mr. Kennedy, but within the jurisdiction of Provost-Marshal Baker, of the War Department.

2. Prior to the arrest, Provost-Marshal Baker knew that Bowles and Dugan were "piping" Mrs. Brinsmade with a view to her arrest, and when she was arrested she was taken to Baker, by him searched, her papers, &c., seized and kept. Baker held her in custody, decided how to dispose of her, and sent her as a prisoner to New-York to Mr. Kennedy, in pursuance of that decision.

3. That Mr. Kennedy, as Provost-Marshal, received her on the 26th of September; that on the 27th he received from Baker a written announcement of her arrest, and statement of Baker's decision.

4. That on the 3d of October Mr. Kennedy's commission as Provost Marshal was revoked; but up to that time he had been diligent in his efforts to obtain the necessary transportation to carry out the decision of Baker, who represented the War Department.

5. That after Mr. Kennedy ceased to be Provost Marshal and had lost all control over prisoners of State arrested by the United States, he earnestly sought the release of Mrs. Brinsmade, and to that end asked and urged Marshal Baker to give an order for her discharge, and that Marshal Baker promised to give it himself and next promised to procure it from the Secretary of War.

6. That Marshal Baker while in New-York, assumed to control the imprisonment or release of Mrs. Brinsmade, and never, when asked by Superintendent Kennedy for an order for such release, disavowed the arrest, or having authority in the matter; or informed Mr. Kennedy that he (Kennedy) had made the arrest and could discharge her without asking the War Department.

7. That she was arrested by officers paid by the War Department, and not by the Police Department of this district; that she was sent to New-York by order of the Provost-Marshal of the War Department; that Marshal Baker, at the time of her arrest, and always afterward, knew the arrest and imprisonment unjustifiable; that after she had been imprisoned twenty days, Marshal Baker was requested by Mr. Kennedy to release her; instead of that he went more than three miles to visit her, his prisoner; promised her release on certain terms, left this City and returned to Washington; took no measures for her discharge, but when inquired of two weeks later by Provost-Marshal Gen. Draper, he denied any participation on his part in the arrest or imprisonment.

8. That on the 3d of November, Mrs. Brinsmade was discharged by an order of the War Department, and that she never was held or discharged as a prisoner over whom the Police Department had any control or authority whatever.

9. That Mrs. Brinsmade, during all the time of her illegal imprisonment, was a prisoner held by order of a person holding his appointment and office from the War and not the Police Department; and that the Provost-Marshal of the War Department knew all the facts relating to this unlawful imprisonment.

10. That on the 3d of October the powers of Mr. Kennedy as Provost-Marshal were revoked, and that after that time he could not and did not act as such.

Judge Dean remarked that he had always been opposed to the arrests made by the Government without due process of law in the loyal States, but that question did not enter into this case. Mr. Kennedy was on trial, and if there was any fault it was in the system and not in Mr. Kennedy. The evidence, he was sure, would thoroughly vindicate Mr. Kennedy before the public, and show who is the party that illegally arrested and imprisoned Mrs. BRINSMADE.

This ended the trial, and the fate of Mr. KENNEDY, as Police Superintendent, lies in the hands of the Commissioners, who will probably render their decision in a day or two.

The German Hospital.

A number of influential Germans having received from the last Legislature a charter for the erection of a German Hospital, a Board of Directors is now occupied with collecting the means for the undertaking, and propose to increase their funds by a great fair of the products of art and industry. This exhibition, which will open on Monday evening next, at the corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, will be very brilliant. Donations so far received amount in value to over $10,000. It is hoped that not only Germans, but all the residents of New-York, will take a deep interest in the charitable undertaking.

Thanksgiving at the Colored Orphan Asylum.

Among all the institutions in our City gladdened by the return of the annual Thanksgiving, this one was not forgotten by the kind friends whose hearts are ever open to the wants of the orphan. A glad sight it was to see the hundreds of these colored children, rescued from poverty and crime, and placed under the kindest and best Christian influences, fitting them for a life of respectability and usefulness.

The exercises of the children were listened to by a large audience, their singing always touching the heart, and the proficiency they showed in their knowledge, particularly of geography and arithmetic proved that they have been most carefully instructed.

A bountiful repast was prepared by the generosity of a few friends, and donations amounting to one hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-seven cents received.

This institution has been greatly useful, is most carefully and economically managed by a number of ladies well known in this City, and deserves a generous support.

Naval.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

A large detachment of United States marines arrived here, yesterday, from the National Capital. They were temporarily transferred to the Flushing-avenue barracks, where they will remain until Monday. On that day they will embark for California, in charge of Major GARLAND and Capt. COHEN, being reinforced by another troop from this station. A new barracks is to be built at Mare Island.

DEPARTURE OF MEN-OF-WAR.

The rapidity with which men-of-war are repaired here and dispatched to sea is wonderful. Since the departure of the fleet reported last week, other vessels have been sent away. Yesterday, the steam gunboat *Dacotah*, the steamers *Daffodil* and *Commodore McDonough*, left the Navy-yard. Another steamer goes to-day. The destination of these craft is not known. Several transports and small steamers, supposed to be connected with the Banks expedition, are in port, and moving to and fro.

Launch of Iron-Clads.

The iron-clad steamer *Keokuk*, now building by Mr. WHITNEY at the foot of Tenth-street, East River, will be launched on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. She is nearly ready to be put afloat.

The Ericsson battery *Catskill*, now in course of construction at the yard of Mr. ROWLAND, at Greenpoint, will also, it is believed, be launched next week, probably on Thursday or Friday. This vessel is like the *Passaic*, *Montauk*, and *Weehawken*.

The iron-clad steam gunboat, or Ericsson battery *Nantucket*, under way at Boston, will be put afloat in a few days. This ship has been called after the loyal town of Nantucket, in Massachusetts, of whose stout sons there is a good share in the navy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DINNER FOR THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SIXTEENTH.—There was considerable trouble at the encampment of the Sixteenth New-Hampshire at the Battery Barracks, on Thursday, owing to the fact that the meat served them for their rations was tainted—some of it being almost putrid. A large number of the men were marched to different eating-saloons, where they found some susceptible of being eaten without offering a direct insult to the palate. A meeting of a number of the Sons of New-Hampshire was held in parlor C of the Brandreth House, yesterday morning, for the purpose of making arrangements for furnishing the men with a good turkey dinner to-day. This would have been done Thursday, but it was impossible to make all the necessary preparations by that time. The regiment will therefore partake of its Thanksgiving dinner to-day.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD IN A FRONT AREA.—About 2 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, a man, whose name is unknown, was found dead in the front area of house No. 273 Delancey-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from a supposed fall down the area above mentioned. The decased was about forty-five years of age; five feet six inches in height; he was dressed in a black pea-jacket, dark fancy vest, brown pants and white shirt, with purple spots on the bosom, and a drab felt hat.

STABBING AFFRAY IN LEONARD-STREET.—At a late hour on Thursday night, HENRY SCOTT, a Spaniard, and JAMES H. ARMSTRONG, of No. 130 Leonard-street, became involved in a quarrel, and SCOTT called his antagonist a "shyster." ARMSTRONG then knocked the Spaniard down, whereupon the latter drew a dirk-knife, and stabbed ARMSTRONG twice in the arm and side, inflicting serious wounds. Officer CADY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested SCOTT, and yesterday Justice DODGE committed him for trial.

GO IT ALDERMEN!—The cheerful sum of $1,000 will undoubtedly be expended by the watch dogs of the City Treasury for a life-like portrait of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U. S. A. The resolution is prepared, the grindstone is in readiness, and the axe will be ground in a very few days.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY—THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES TO BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.—Messrs. BOOTH and TUTTLE, the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom was intrusted the money appropriated by the authorities for paying bounties to soldiers enlisted in Kings County, have concluded their labors. These gentlemen have been constantly engaged in this business for the past three months, during which time they have disbursed several hundred thousand dollars. Yesterday they visited the camp of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment at East New-York, and the Ironsides Regiment at Jamaica. Nearly $4,000 was distributed among the men. The latter had been provided on the day previous with three wagon loads of pumpkin pies and 150 turkeys, with which they were enabled to observe Thanksgiving in a becoming manner. The articles were furnished by the ladies of the village, to whom the soldiers return their sincere thanks. Some other regiments did not fare so well. There has of late been a great accumulation of soldiers at East New-York. Several New-York regiments, and all from the Eastern States, are encamped between that point and Jamaica. The road is lined with tents the entire distance, presenting a scene well worth a visit. Yesterday the Twenty-eighth Maine Regiment was added to the number. They arrived in Brooklyn the night previous, and having no place to sleep, were generously provided with quarters by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who opened his church for their accommodation. Yesterday morning the regiment was taken to the Park Barracks, in New-York, and furnished with breakfast. After which they returned and marched to East New-York. The regiment numbers almost 1,000 men, under command of Col. WOODMAN. Last evening the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment returned to the City for the purpose of embarking for the seat of war. It is expected that all the regiments will take up their line of march on Monday next. Although it is understood that they will join the expedition under Gen. BANKS, nothing appears to be known as to their destination. The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York Regiment is now on board the steamer *Northern Light* awaiting orders. The Colonel, Hon H. A. NELSON, having been elected to Congress, resigned his position, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, E. L. MOLINEUX, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. He received his commission from the Governor yesterday.

THE FURMAN-STREET FIRE.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JAMES McGUNNIGLE, who lost his life by the burning of the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company on Wednesday night last. Several witnesses were examined with the view of ascertaining the origin of the fire, but it did not result in the discovery of any new facts. A verdict was rendered that deceased came to his death by being suffocated.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of "Norma" will be performed to-night at this establishment, in which Signora LORINI will make her *début*. She will be assisted by Mlle. MORENSI, BRIGNOLI, and SUSINI, in the principal characters.

MINISTERIAL CHANGE.—Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, D. D., of Brooklyn, has received and accepted a unanimous call to become the pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church at Albany, N. Y. The invitation extended to him from the Howard-street Presbyterian Church, of San Francisco, Cal., he has declined. He will, we learn, preach his farewell sermon in Brooklyn to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

New-Jersey.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The organization of the next Legislature is already engaging the attention of Democratic politicians. For the principal positions—the Clerkships of the House and Senate, there are a number of candidates. For Clerk of the House, Messrs. H. C. KELSEY, of the Sussex *Herald*; JOHN H. MEEKER, of Newark, and ALEX. M. JOHNSON, of Trenton, are principally named—the chances being in favor of the former, who was promised the place last year. For Secretary of the Senate, MORRIS R. HAMILTON, of the Camden *Democrat*, has the inside track, having already served one session. It is now said that the Legislature will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. R. S. FIELD (recently appointed by Gov. OLDEN, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. R. THOMSON, whose term expired on the 4th of March,) immediately upon its organization—the "party" being greatly incensed at Mr. FIELD's appointment, he being considered a "radical." As the Legislature meets on the 13th of January, any successor that body may appoint will have some seven or eight weeks to serve up to the 4th of March. It is now thought that Gen WM. COOK, who has intimate relations with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, will be appointed for this brief term—a somewhat barren honor, we opine, and that Hon. WM. WRIGHT will be elected for the regular term of six years. Mr. WRIGHT is currently reported to be expending large sums of money from his liberal fortune, with a view to secure his election.

LAW REPORTS.

Motion to Remand Case to the State Court—Jurisdiction—Judiciary Act—Attachment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Danforth N. Barney vs. The President, Directors and Company of the Globe Bank of Boston.—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff to remand the cause to the Supreme Court of this State, where it was commenced. The plaintiff is a citizen of New-York, and the defendants are a Corporation, located in Massachusetts. The plaintiff sued as assignee of the Merchants' Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, to recover damages for the alleged neglect of the defendants to protest certain notes, &c., forwarded to them by the Merchants' Bank, as required by the course of business between the parties. The action was commenced by the publication of a summons under the provisions of the 135th section of the Code of Procedure; an attachment was subsequently issued, and property of the defendants attached. The defendants thereupon appealed in the action, and filed their petition under the 12th section of the Judiciary act for the removal of the cause to this Court. The order of removal was granted by the Supreme Court, and the action was entered in this Court. The plaintiff now moved to remand the case upon four grounds, to wit: 1. That this is not a "suit" within the meaning of that 12th section of the Judiciary act, but a mere special statutory proceeding *in rem*. 2. That no cases can be so removed except such as could have been originally brought in this Court, and that this case could not have been brought here, the defendants not being an inhabitant nor found in the State. 3. That the defendant is not a citizen within the meaning of that 12th section, and therefore cannot exercise the privilege of removal; and, 4. That the plaintiff's assignor could not bring this suit against the defendants in this District, and therefore the plaintiff cannot, and the jurisdiction fails.

Held by the Court—That this is a "suit" within the meaning of the twelfth section. It was commenced by summons, and the attachment was subsequently granted, and the judgment in such cases is against the defendant *in personam*, and though he would not be concluded by it elsewhere he can waive that exemption by appearing in the suit.

That although the defendant could not have been compelled to come into this Court in consequence of the provisions of the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act, yet he could waive that exemption; and if this very suit had been brought in this Court and he had appeared and pleaded to the issue, it would have cured the error, and the jurisdiction of the Court would have been complete.

That moreover the objection that the defendant is not an inhabitant nor found in the State at the time of serving the writ cannot avail him where he has appeared in the State Court and removed the cause to a Circuit Court, (Bayles vs. The Northwestern Ins. Co., 2 Curtis, C. C. R., p. 212,) and the reason for not allowing him to make that objection applies also to prevent the plaintiff from making it.

That the Globe Bank is a citizen within the meaning of the twelfth section of the Judiciary Act.

That the plaintiff's fourth ground rests on the eleventh section of the Judiciary act.

That if there had been no assignment of the cause of action, only the Federal Courts of Ohio or Massachusetts would have jurisdiction of such a suit, and the assignor, therefore, could not have brought this suit in this District.

That the claim of the plaintiff is not "a suit to recover the contents of a chose in action," as specified in the eleventh section of the Judiciary.

That the "contents" expresses the specific sums of money named in and payable by the terms of the instruments themselves, (Deshler *vs.* Dodge, 16 How., 622,) and the choses in action named in that section are therefore only those which may be properly said to have "contents."

That this suit is brought to recover damages imposed by law for a delinquency, and is not within the prohibition of that section of the statute, and this objection to the jurisdiction fails.

That the lien of the attachment issued in the State Court on the goods of the defendant is not lost if the jurisdiction of this Court is maintained. The term "original process" in the twelfth section does not refer merely to the first notice or precept, by which the suit may be initiated, but includes also any mesne process issuing out of the State Court, by which the property is seized before the case is removed to this Court.

Motion denied.

For the motion, Mr. Silliman; in opposition, Mr. A. F. Smith.

Liabilities of Innkeepers—Verdict for Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Potter.

Feckheimer vs. Dietz.—The defendant is the proprietor of the Prescott House in this City, and the plaintiff sues him to recover the value of a gold watch alleged to have been stolen from the plaintiff while a guest at defendant's hotel. It appears that the plaintiff, together with two friends, occupied adjoining rooms; one of his friends left the room about 6 o'clock in the morning, and plaintiff omitted to lock the door after him, but went to sleep again. On rising, about 9 o'clock, he discovered that his watch was missing, having evidently been taken from his room by a thief. The defence set up, was the plaintiff's negligence in leaving his door unfastened, without which negligence on plaintiff's part the loss would not have occurred.

The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Wilcoxson & Frank for plaintiff; Edmond Blankman and James Eschwege for defendant.

Conditional Sales—The Purchaser Must avail Himself of the Alternative, or Pay the Price Agreed upon.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Fisher vs. Merwin et al.—The defendants purchased pistols of the plaintiff, by sample, as alleged, and declined to pay the prices agreed upon, asserting that the lot of pistols did not hold out as good as the samples.

The plaintiff sued, and upon the trial it appeared that the plaintiff told the defendants that he supposed the lot were like the samples which they examined; also that the plaintiff told the defendants that he was not a judge of pistols, but that the lot sold to them were represented to him, plaintiff, as good and merchantable; but if they were not they could be exchanged.

The defendants did not deny these statements of the plaintiff, or that the sale was in this respect conditional, and it appeared that they did exchange some of the pistols, but did not ask that the whole lot whose quality was complained of should be exchanged. The defendants set up also as a defence that the plaintiff made misrepresentations to them as to the cost of the pistols. They did not allege, however, that they agreed to pay the price for which the action was brought, upon the faith of the plaintiff's representation as to the cost of the pistols.

The judgment was for the plaintiff, the Court excluding the evidence offered to substantiate this defence.

The defendants appealed, and the Court, per BRADY, J., now affirmed the judgment, holding that, as the defendants did not allege that they were induced to give the price agreed upon by the plaintiff's representations as to the cost of the pistols, evidence on that subject was properly excluded on the trial. Also, as the defendants did not notify the plaintiff of the alleged subsequently discovered defects in the pistols, nor offer to return them—such a conditional bargain having been proven—that defence also failed.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Will be held in the room formerly used for the Special Term, in the building corner of Chambers and Centre streets, for this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 29.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Dennis vs. Roberts.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In Matter of the Widening of Worth-street—Petition of Robert L. Carpenter.

Before Justice Leonard.

Storman vs. Kennedy et al.—Injunction must be dissolved, with $10 costs of the motion to the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. Vanderhorst.—Reference ordered to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq., to report, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 28, 1862.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104¼
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½ y'rly.	101
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. yearly.	100
7,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	92½
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes	104
20,000	do	103⅞
30,000	U. S. Dem. N's.	122
2,500	do	121⅞
20,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. Cert'f.	97¾
27,000	do	97⅞
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	105
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54
23,000	Missouri St. 6s	51¾
10,000	do b60	52¼
4,000	B., N. Y & E. 1st M.	98
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	93¼
3,000	do	93⅛
4,000	do	93
3,000	Mich S. sink. f.	103
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	107
2,500	Alt. & T.H. 1st m.	97
1,000	Ch. & N.W. Int. B.	89
3,000	Ch. & N.W. Ast B.	60⅛
5,000	Chi. & N.W. 2d m.	31
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	97
3,000	do	96¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mge.	80
6,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	71⅛
500	do	71
22	Bank of New-York	107
17	B'k of the S. of N. Y.	98⅛
50	Bank of Commerce	99
100	Mech's B'k'g Asso.	91
11	Amer. Ex. Bank	97¾
50,000	American Gold	129⅛
2,250	do	129⅜
5,000	do s5	129⅛
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	114
20	Penn. Coal Co.	111
104	do	111¼
200	Pac. Mail S. Co. ..s10	119
50	do s10	119¼
50	do b10	119¼
50	do s60	118⅞
50	Rome & W. R.	82
25	N. Y. Cen. R.	102¼
200	do b30	102
20	do	102
100	do	101¾
100	Erie Railway	60¾
50	do b30	60¾
300	do b3	60⅝
400	do	60⅛
50	do b30	60⅝
100	do s30	60½
100	do s10	60⅛
200	Erie R. Pref. b60	91
325	do	90¾
50	do s10	90¾
550	Hudson River R.	73⅛
60	Harlem Railroad	22
600	do	21¾
200	Harlem R. Pre.	52
200	do s30	51¾
300	Mich. Cen. Railroad	88⅜
100	do	88⅝
50	do s30	88⅞
50	do s30	88⅛
200	do b30	88¾
150	do	88¾
100	do s60	88¼
250	M.S. & N.I.G.S. ..s10	82¼
100	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	77¾
50	do	77⅞
250	do	78
100	do b30	78
100	do b60	78⅛
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40¾
200	do	40⅛
100	do s10	40⅝
250	Galena & Chic. R.	80⅜
50	do s10	80¼
300	do	80¼
100	do s30	80
200	Cleve. & To. R.	66¾
300	do	66⅝
50	do b30	66¾
550	Chic. & R. I. R.	78
20	Chic., B. & Q. R.	84⅛
40	To., Wab. & W. R.	33
20	N. J. Cen. R.	150¼
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R. b30	50
25	do	49

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104
76,000	U. S. Dem. N's.	121⅞
102,500	do	121¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97⅞
4,000	Virginia St. 6s	60
5,000	Erie 4th M. B.	101
1,500	M. & P. DuC. 1st m.	104
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, old	112
35,000	American Gold	129¼
15,000	do b30	129⅜
5,000	do s30	129
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	12
15	Pac. M. S. Co.	119¼
100	do	119
150	do s10	119
25	N. Y. Central R.	101¾
100	do b30	101¾
150	do	101⅝
350	Erie Railway	60⅛
300	do	60⅜
700	Hud. River R.	73
100	do b60	73¼
70	Harlem Railroad	21½
300	Harlem R. Pref.	50¾
200	Reading R. b60	75½
400	do	75
200	Mich. Cen. R.	88¼
200	do	88
100	do b3	88¼
50	M. S. & N. I. R. ..b30	38⅜
50	do	38⅛
100	do	38
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82
200	do s10	82
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	77⅛
150	do	77¼
100	do	77⅛
300	do	77
200	do s10	77
250	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	80
50	do b10	80
200	do s5	80⅛
150	do	80⅛
500	do s10	80
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. ..b30	66⅛
200	do	66¼
200	do b3	66⅛
100	do s30	66⅜
200	Chic. & Rock I. R.	77⅞
14	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	48

FRIDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is dull to-day; not an unusual feeling after the interruption of a holiday. The near approach of another session of Congress also has an adverse influence upon parties not at present in the market. They prefer to await the Message of the President, and some official indication of the views and purposes of the Secretary of the Treasury. In reference to the latter, the weight of belief on the Street is that there will be no essential change of financial policy, and that a further issue of United States Notes will be voted by Congress as early in the session as they may be required, after the present authority is exhausted. The reimbursement, on Wednesday, of the $10,000,000 recently advanced by the Associated Banks to the Treasury has made money easier to the Stock Brokers, and the general rule to-day is 6 ℘ cent. The demand for Government Securities is on a fair scale for the Coupons of 1881, and the 7.30 ℘ cents. The United States Custom-house Notes are still depressed, though better than the cheapest sales of Wednesday. They are even weaker than gold, although the latter shows no elasticity of speculation. The price in the early part of the day was about the same as on Wednesday. The weakest point in the market to-day is the heaviness in the New-York Road Shares. Erie and Harlem were lower by ½@¾ ℘ cent. Some sales of Erie were pressed between the Boards at 60⅛ ℘ cent. The Western Roads were also partially lower than on Wednesday, but the offerings were not so decided. The Railway Bonds were fairly supported. Some of the Western descriptions a little lower.

At the Second Board, the pressure to sell Gold and United States Custom-house Notes continued. The transactions in the latter were nearly $200,000. The Railway share list continued weak, and the feeling extended to the Western descriptions, as well as Erie, Central and Harlem. Illinois Central was especially depressed.

Later in the day the following were about the closing figures at 4½ o'clock; the tone of the market being a fraction better that at the Second Board. The business, however, continued light:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	103⅞	Missouris	51⅛	51¾
Treas. 7.30. ℘ cts.	103⅞	104	Tennessees	53	53¾
U.S. Notes C. H.	121¾	121⅞	Harlem	22	21¾
American Gold	129⅜	129¼	Illinois Central	78¼	77¾
N. Y. Central	102½	101¾	Toledo	66⅜	66¾
Erie Common	61	60⅛	Pittsburgh	40⅜	40⅛
Erie Preferred	91	90¾	Rock Island	78¼	78
Hudson	73⅝	73	Galena	80⅜	80¼
Mich. Central	88⅛	88	Pacific	119¼	119
Mich. Southern	38¾	38	Panama	157⅜	157⅜
Mich. Guarant'd	82⅜	82¼	Harlem Pref.	51¾	50⅜

The following are the bids made for the City Bank Shares to-day:

New-York	107	Bank of N. America	96
Manhattan	129	Hanover	87½
Merchants'	103⅛	Irving	76
Union	105⅛	Metropolitan	104
Phœnix	104	Citizens'	100
Greenwich	160	Grocers'	88
Butchers' and Drovers'	119	East River	93
National	98	Market	97
Merchants' Exchange	92	Continental	90
State of New-York	98⅛	Marine	120
Commerce	98⅛	Commonwealth	86
Chatham	90	Importers' & Traders'	102
Bank of the Republic	98	Park	117⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	78
Erie 1sts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	60
Erie seconds, '79	112	Chi. & N. W seconds	31
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	52½
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	113
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1sts '77	98	Lel. Lack. & W. 2ds	109
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. firsts	96
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
Hudson Convert., '67	96	M. & P. Du Chien firsts	103⅛
Harlem firsts, '69-73	108¼	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Harlem thirds, '68	91½	N. J. Cen. seconds	108
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct., '69-'72	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	90
Mich. Cen. s.f., 8 ℘ c. '82	114¼	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	93	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	103	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	71½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	106¼		

The price of Exchange on London for the mail to-morrow was unsettled by the weakness in the Gold market. The rate for first-class Bankers left of 142¾@143 ℘ cent. On the Continent, the following rates are quoted by Messrs. WARD & BRANDT, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight per Dollar.....francs 97¾ cents
Paris—3 days' sight per Dollar.....francs 95 cents
Amsterdam—60 days' sight per Guilder.....54½ cents
Hamburgh—60 days' sight per Marc Banco.48 cents
Frankfort—60 days' sight per Florin.....54¾ cents
Bremen—60 days' sight, per rix dollar.....105 cents

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in November were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$3,303 65	$5,416 20
Freight	29,190 34	29,157 35
Total	$32,493 99	$34,573 55
Increase		$2,097 56

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the third week in November were:

1862	$76,848 30
1861	54,189 55
Increase	$22,658 75

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week in November were:

1862	$34,919
1861	36,683
Increase	$1,764

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in November were:

1862	$72,534
1861	52,593
Increase	$19,941

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in November were:

1862	$64,540
1861	50,888
Increase	$13,652

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in November were:

1862	$34,881
1861	32,933
Increase	$1,433

The gain on the Cleveland and Toledo road the same week is $8,100.

Mr. JOHN D. MAXWELL, of the house of CLARK, DODGE & Co., has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board. Mr. JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, of the Stock Exchange Board, has joined Messrs. W. R. TRAVERS & Co. in business, to represent the house at the Board.

The Howard Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℘ cent., payable on the 1st of December.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon reports of the Postal Currency:

"The demand for postal currency continues unabated, and although the production is now $100,000 per day, nearly or quite half the applicants are turned away unsatisfied. The experience of the Government thus far, in attempting to supply small change in substitution of the silver coins of and below fifty cents, shows that the amount of small silver circulation, before the suspension of specie payments and the rise in gold, must have been far beyond the general estimate. An effort is making to increase the printing of the postal currency to $200,000 per day. The American Bank Note Company have signified their ability, by the first of the new year, to print their side of the change notes to this extent. The National Company, who print the other side, have not yet replied to the Treasury Department on the subject."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Nov. 27, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$941,718	$912,709	$948,877
Thrown on market	648,751	1,009,171	849,048
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$95,015,348	$41,437,448	$52,156,726
Thrown on market	94,469,891	42,391,993	56,712,936

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,199	$339,093	134	$47,128	73	$23,135
Mf. of Cot'n	442	111,014	240	54,767	28	5,602
Mf. of Silk	234	155,431	25	22,726	4	1,992
Mf. of Flax	888	156,995	39	7,299	33	7,092
Miscellan's	534	45,971	37	5,953	7	2,727
Total	3,297	$808,504	475	$137,873	144	$40,544
		137,873				808,504

Total entered....$946,377 Total marketed....$849,048

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,305,818 34, including for Customs $77,000; payments, $2,832,815 43, including payments for temporary loan; balance, $13,813,406 53.

The Commercial Bank, Troy, will pay at the Importers' and Traders' Bank of this City a premium of one-half of one ℘ cent. for all their circulating notes.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE POACHER, (Der Wildschuetz.)

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL HALLOW EVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, THE SEA KING; OR, THE ICE QUEEN'S VOW. Afternoon and Evening. DRIESBACH'S Performing Bears at all hours.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE—"MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY."

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—PROMENADE CONCERT.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Gen. BURNSIDE's army headquarters inform us that the enemy are still industriously engaged in extending and strengthening their earthworks in the rear and to the right and left of Fredericksburgh—their operations being distinctly visible from the signal stations. No movement of importance has taken place for several days, on our side.

The railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth, it will be seen by our dispatches, has been completed, and the cars commenced running yesterday. This will be a great help in forwarding a sufficient amount of supplies to the army, without which it would be impossible for Gen. BURNSIDE to make a movement. Until this road was completed it was difficult to accumulate more than two days' subsistence, owing to the bad condition of the roads; but now there will be no difficulty in forwarding six times that amount in a short time.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Fairfax Court-house, Va., Nov. 27, says: "The many reports emanating from this quarter relative to the movements of JACKSON, are generally in no way authentic. As to JACKSON's doings there are many surmises, and there is nothing to warrant the belief that he has marched his army to Richmond. Undoubtedly he has moved his troops, but still they lurk between BURNSIDE and SIGEL. To intercept the coöperation of these Generals is evidently his great aim. He must be fully aware of the strength of SIGEL's army, and therefore cannot contemplate attacking us. Were he to make an attack, it would prove suicidal to him. Yesterday your correspondent inquired at the headquarters of Gen. SIGEL about JACKSON, and was informed that nothing was known definitely about him. JACKSON, LEE and HILL may coöperate with each other, but from recent indications there is no probability that the Shenandoah Valley will be abandoned by the rebels, as they desire to quarter there during the Winter. Warrenton, New-Baltimore and Gainesville are still in possession of the rebels."

The steam-transport *Delaware* arrived at this port last night from Port Royal on the 25th inst. The fever prevailing for some time at Port Royal had entirely ceased. The health of the troops was improving fast, and the physical condition of the army very fine. The arrival of reinforcements was most anxiously looked for, as all are anxious for an advance. Gen. BRANNAN is still in command of all the forces. Gen. SAXTON is raising a negro brigade with considerable success. Another expedition, in which three companies of colored soldiers bore a conspicuous part, is mentioned in our correspondent's letter. Private LUNT, of the Ninth Maine Volunteers, was to be shot Dec. 1, for desertion.

The latest advices from the vicinity of Holly Springs state that nearly the entire population have left that place and emigrated further South, and that, consequently, all the stores and most of the private residences are closed. A small rebel force remains there, but is not quartered there permanently. The National forces occupy Hudsonville, seven miles North of Holly Springs.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated near Grand Junction, Nov. 25, says: "The news from Corinth is interesting. The rebels have taken possession of the railroad between Corinth and Jackson, and are reported now occupying Henderson and Pinson, tearing up rails and carting them away. Their force is not known; but it is thought to be a prelude for an attack upon Corinth. No fears are entertained for its safety. This is supposed to be a portion of PRICE's cavalry, lately making a reconnoissance toward Salem. The enemy is also reported as tearing up the railroad track at Collierville, this side of Moscow. An intelligent contraband reports that PRICE has again fallen back south of Tallahatchie, and is moving toward Vicksburgh. If this be corroborated, look out for an extensive demonstration."

The Nashville *Union* of Monday has these items: "Twenty-five regular 'Butternuts' belonging to FORREST's command, some cavalry men, some infantry, and some belonging to FREEMAN's Battery, were brought in yesterday, having been captured by Gen. CRITTENDEN's command. Fifty 'Butternuts' were also brought in who were captured by Gen. DAVIS' command. They are hard-looking nuts, and appear badly frostbitten. Uncle Sam will soon have quite a stock of Butternuts on hand. While the prisoners were standing in the Capitol yard, a member of the First Middle Tennessee Volunteers, U. S. A., recognized his brother among them. On last Thursday a rebel supply train was attacked by our cavalry near Clarksville, and the wagons all taken and thirty prisoners captured.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing from Louisville, says that recruits by hundreds daily come in from East Tennessee, and without ceremony enter the service. The brigade of East Tennesseans, before it reaches Nashville, will number nearly ten thousand strong, in which will be near two thousand cavalry, well armed and equipped. They will be sufficiently strong to raise the Star Spangled Banner in every county in East Tennessee, and maintain their position against any force the rebels can send against them.

A large number of steamboats have recently been chartered by the Government in St. Louis, but their precise destination is unknown. It is supposed, however, that they are intended to act in conjunction with the McClernand expedition.

Gen. MCNEIL, who ordered the execution of ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra, Mo., some time since, and whose surrender is now demanded by JEFF. DAVIS, is responsible for his action to the Missouri State authorities, under whom he holds his commission. The Leavenworth *Enquirer*, of Nov. 21, states that he has been surrendered to the rebel authorities, first having been put in irons, but the statement is doubtless premature.

We have received advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 22d inst. The *Guardian* of that date announces that on the Thursday previous the rebel steamer *Antonica* (late British steamer *Herald*) and the steamer *Leopard* arrived at Nassau, having run the blockade at Charleston on the 17th and 11th inst., respectively. The *Guardian* has another desperate growl in reference to the movements of Admiral WILKES, who will not, it appears, behave exactly as the good neutral souls at Nassau desire, but still insists in hovering about that port on the lookout for rebel blockade runners, much to their disgust. The *Guardian* is extremely fearful that the Admiral, through his disrespect for international law, will embroil Great Britain and the United States in a war.

Gen. BOYLE, in command at Louisville, has issued an order forbidding that any negroes or slaves shall enter the camps, or that any officer or private shall interfere or intermeddle with the slaves in any way.

It is stated that the Democratic Congressmen elect from Ohio intend to make a formal demand upon the President that the political prisoners from that State shall either be released or have a speedy trial.

Doubts are expressed in Washington whether the Government will sustain the proceedings of Gen. BUTLER, in the confiscation of the Louisiana Bank property, as, according to the order of the President, issued on Monday, the power to carry out the Confiscation act is left to the Courts, and not to the military arm of the country. In what precise manner the President would authorize the enforcement of the act was not known until this proclamation appeared, and the action of the military commander of the Gulf must, therefore, be regarded as both premature and liable to revocation.

Thanksgiving Day was marked in Boston by the unconditional release of all the prisoners in Fort Warren, including Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, and the Police Commissioners. Several of them left for home the same night.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH arrived at his home in Genesee on Monday. In reply to a speech of welcome from Major HANDEL, the General made a few remarks alluding to the late canvass, and the many personal assaults made upon himself, but in no spirit of censure or recrimination. He, however, wished to allude to one slander of the Press which had just come to his notice, and that was that he had at one time telegraphed DEAN RICHMOND regarding an opportunity to secure a "good thing" in a Government contract. This he denounced as a falsehood and forgery, as he had never had a penny's interest in such a contract—nor desired to have—or telegraphed anybody on the subject.

Gen. POPE passed through Milwaukee, on his way East, on Tuesday last. In response to calls made by a crowd which gathered around the hotel where he was staying, he said that he was proud to be once more among Western people, whom he loved, honored and respected; he had left them against his own judgment and with regret; he had urged upon the Secretary of War to allow him to remain in the West, but without avail; he did not choose to allude to the sad history that followed. He said that no State had responded more promptly to the calls of the Government than Wisconsin, not even excepting his own State of Illinois; he had commanded Wisconsin troops, and knew them to be brave, loyal and united—the officers and men were free from petty strifes and bickerings; he spoke with pride of his old command in the West, and expressed strong hopes of soon being able to rejoin it. He felt rejoiced that he was now returning to the West, and never again would he leave it of his own accord.

HENRY WILLETS, County Treasurer of Westchester, as we learn from the Albany *Argus*, has become involved, and has not been able to pay over to the Comptroller the amount of the State taxes of 1861, assessed upon the county by the last Board of Supervisors. The State authorities have obtained a judgment against Mr. WILLETS, as County Treasurer, for the sum of $127,585 56, which includes interest and costs of suit. The principal due the State was $123,383 84, subject, it is said, to some deductions.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order requesting the attendance at Mass on every Wednesday, of all Roman Catholics connected with his Staff, escort and attendants. The Catholic bishop of Huntsville, Ala., is among the guests of Gen. ROSECRANS, and proposes remaining with him until he reaches Huntsville.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order directing two commissioned officers and one non-commissioned officer to be detailed from each regiment, to return to their respective States, and obtain a sufficient number of the newly drafted recruits to fill up the regiments.

The McKinstry trial, now in progress in St. Louis, it is estimated will cost the Government $100,000. It will be ended in about two weeks. It is believed the Major will be acquitted.

Col. JOHNSON has just been elected Senator to the rebel Congress by the Arkansas Legislature.

Gen. GRANT has issued an order assessing upon the Twentieth Illinois Regiment the sum of $1,242 62 for damages which they did to the store and property of Messrs. G. W. GRAHAM & Co., of Jackson, Tenn., on the night of Nov. 7. Capt. FRISBIE and TUNISON, of this same regiment, who were present while the pillaging was in progress, but took no measures to check it, were mustered out of service for dereliction of duty.

Field returns just made show that of 9,328 soldiers composing the ten Illinois regiments which have been longest in service 869 have been killed in battle, 3,048 have received discharges, and 755 recruits have been added, leaving on the roll at present 6,194 names.

The case of ANDREW J. HOUSTON, of Newburgh, Ind., under indictment for treason, closed for the present in the United States Court at Indianapolis on Saturday, the jury failing to agree, eight being for conviction, and four for acquittal. HOUSTON is charged with having accompanied a party of rebel guerrillas to Newburgh last Summer, and aided in robbing a Government hospital there.

Commissioner BOUTWELL some time ago decided that the issue of bills of a denomination less than one dollar, by municipal corporations, was not a violation of the act passed July 17, 1862.

The cranberry crop in Barnstable County, Mass., this year, reached 1,525 bbls., which were sold for $12,259 60.

All the guns for the iron-clad gunboat *Tuscumbia* have arrived at New-Albany, and will soon be placed in position. They are all 11-inch Dahlgren.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* states that there will be no rise in the Monongahela River at present, and that the immense quantities of coal intended for shipment to Cincinnati cannot get out, and may have to remain until Spring.

An eel, three feet long, was found on Wednesday in the pipe that supplies the Philadelphia *Bulletin* building with water. It was so tightly wedged in that it had to be cut in small pieces. Of course, it had entirely stopped the flow of water.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, and lower on the Railroad Shares than on Wednesday. Gold, 129¼; Exchange, 143 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were in moderate request yesterday, at drooping prices. Provisions were less sought after at former rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. The Grocery trade was inactive. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hides, Laths, Leather, Tallow, Whisky, Codfish, Mackerel, Foreign Liquors, Petroleum, Wool and Tobacco. The freight market was depressed.

THE SAME OLD STORY.—By the mails received from Nassau (N. P.) last night, we learn that two rebel steamers *from Charleston* arrived at that port on the 20th instant—Thursday of last week. There were two other steamers in the port of Charleston when these vessels left. It would thus seem that the trade of Charleston is still very brisk. Prior to the rebellion, it would have been thought a very wonderful thing to see *four* sea-going steamships in that harbor at one time; and such a thing as four steamships, or one steamship, engaged in foreign trade from Charleston would have raised the commercial prospects of the city to the highest pitch.

The Nassau papers do not state what these vessels were laden with; but it was undoubtedly cotton—cotton probably shipped and sold on behalf of the Confederate Government. Four steamer-loads of that precious staple, at the present time, will bring a very handsome return to that Government. It will enable them to purchase two, three or four "Alabamas" in England, or will procure from there all the military supplies that the rebels may need during the Winter.

We have been rather opposed to the projected Southern coastwise expeditions lately, for the reason that they abstracted so seriously from the strength necessary to confront the rebel masses in Virginia; but if a few thousand men and two or three ships *could* be spared from the six or seven hundred thousand troops and three or four hundred vessels the Government has in its service, they could not be put to better use than to capture the City of Charleston. It is now proven that anything like an effective blockade of that port is hopeless; and even though, in addition to our line of blockaders there, we have now Admiral WILKES' squadron near the Bahamas, we are unable to stop the commerce between these points. Where, in the name of Capt. ERICSSON and Secretary WELLES—where are our much talked-of iron-clads?

Undue Devotion to Generals.

The rebuke, by Gen. MEAGHER, of those officers of his brigade who sent in their resignations because of the recall of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN, is admirable in tone and sentiment. Though not so designed, it is as applicable to the citizen as to the soldier.

One of our weaknesses thus far has been the propensity in the public heart to grow warm or cold toward the Government, as it showed favor or disfavor toward this or that General. It has fallen to the lot of the Government to feel itself obliged to withdraw from superior command two Generals in particular, one of whom was strong in the confidence of the Republican, the other of the Democratic party. Great numbers in each party felt deeply aggrieved by the treatment of their favorite. Yet there is not the slightest evidence that, either in the case of FREMONT or in that of McCLELLAN, the Government was influenced by any but purely military considerations; while the very fact that the special admirers of each were mainly confined to one of the two political parties, denoted that other than purely military considerations affected the judgment of the people. Party bias operated, and in both cases the Government, to a certain extent, was made to feel the weight of party resentment.

It is easy enough to understand how political affinities should so quickly settle upon a General intrusted with high command. All of our past history goes to show that distinguished military achievement insures peculiar popularity, and makes the military hero the most "available" of all men as a candidate for the Presidency, or other high office. Of course, the party to which a promising General may happen to belong is eager to turn him to the best account, is slow to give up its faith in him, and takes it hard if he is put aside. It insensibly gets to judge him by political rather than military standards.

Yet, to every calm mind, it is superfluous to argue that it is the duty of Government to have regard *solely* to military capacity and efficiency in its regulation of high commands. It is engaged in a life or death struggle of infinitely more moment than the fate of any political party. It would be a flagrant crime in the Government, if for any party purpose whatever, it should intrust the leadership of our armies to any man whom, at heart, it deemed militarily unfit for the position, or to continue it in his hands a day after experience had forced upon it such a conviction. If it would be criminal in the Government to do this, it surely can't be right in any class of the people to clamor because it is not done. The Government alone has the military responsibility, and should be left absolutely free to exercise it, with sole reference to military ends.

It is, in fact, the high duty of the people, as it is of the Government, to judge our Generals without the slightest reference to the political future. That future will take care of itself, when it comes. Our present business has to do with the sword, and not the ballot-box. It is a vital matter with us that the sword should be in the most effective hands. It is present success in the battle-field, and that alone, that ought to enlist the public concern. We trust that hereafter there will be less disposition to associate the names of our prominent Generals with political parties. It is really a misfortune for any military leader to be mentioned, at this stage of the war, in connection with the Presidential election, which is to occur two years hence. He would be more than human if it did not excite ill-timed and irrelevant hopes, and if these did not damage that singleness of purpose, without which no mighty work, like that which our Generals now have in hand, was ever successfully accomplished. Gen. BURNSIDE, therefore, has been happily saved from any political castle-building, either on his own part or that of any party in connection with him. He has given himself up, head, heart and hand, to the one single object of possessing Richmond at the earliest day possible, and thus far retains, in a remarkable degree, the confidence and good wishes of all parties. Let it so continue until some more effective man—an event which we do not consider at all likely to happen—is found to fill his place. Men are nothing, and parties are nothing, in comparison with the supreme object now at stake—the nation's life.

The Prelude of Battle.

There is an amazing degree of apathy on the part of the public in regard to the present face-to-face antagonism of the National and rebel armies, on the Rappahannock. We cannot account for it on the ground of unconsciousness of the position. Every citizen of the loyal North who reads knows that Gen. BURNSIDE has led his grand army, by a sudden oblique movement, from the line of the Blue Ridge toward Fredericksburgh, and that Gen. LEE, not at all blinded by the strategy, immediately began to concentrate his whole army at Fredericksburgh to oppose him. For ten days the two armies have been confronting each other in force, only a narrow stream dividing them, and the pickets indulging in colloquies, not unfrequently within fifty yards of each other.

Two such bodies cannot remain as these two are now situated, almost in actual contact, without the early and inevitable consequence of deadly conflict. Each army is charged to the muzzle with wrath, and the other knows it. BURNSIDE holds command of the National troops because McCLELLAN was too dilatory in offering fight. His very presence at the head of the army is tantamount to immediate wager of battle. Gen. LEE's inclination for a decisive struggle is the result equally of policy and necessity. His army is larger than he can ever hope to have it again, and his men suffer more than it is safe to make them suffer, from the lack of suitable protection against the Winter's cold. Every consideration of policy, pressure, and duty is urging each side to the attack. And there they stand, face to face, with only the narrow river between. BURNSIDE ought to have 150,000 men. LEE is believed by his Baltimore friends, who keep communication with him, to have 130,000, including STONEWALL JACKSON's corps.

Yet, with the campaign in Virginia brought to this imminent verge, there is no emotion, no excitement to catch the first booming of cannon in the dreadful fight. There was never so great a degree of popular unconcern on the eve of gigantic battle. If there were a universal superstition that the converging of the two armies toward Fredericksburgh were all a sham, there could hardly be a quieter lookout on their menacing positions in front of that venerable town. We will not attempt to explain the singular phenomenon we have described. But certainly a deeper public interest would be more becoming at such a critical moment. Battles do not always nor oftenest begin by premeditation. They frequently commence most unexpectedly to both combatants. A stray shot—a misunderstood movement—an erroneous order by a subordinate—any trifling error, may precipitate a conflict when opposing hosts are placed as the two armies are at Fredericksburgh. Any moment we may hear that blood is flowing in torrents and the fate of the Union hanging on the issue of the most sanguinary battle of the war. No patriot has excuse to forget the prayer, "God save the Republic!"

Recognition of the South.

We publish in another column a very able and interesting article on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain. We copy it from the London *Times*, where it appears as a communication in reply to some severe comments on the speech of Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, at Hereford; and some of the London journals intimate—what is quite probable—that it was written by the Secretary of War himself.

It is the ablest and most conclusive argument against recognition which has yet been given to the public. It draws very clearly the just distinction between recognition and intervention, and sets forth the principles of international law which regulate the recognition of new States. The leading position is that so long as the contest to compel the submission of a revolted territory is carried on by the Government to which it has owed allegiance, it is an unfriendly act to recognize its independence. When the Government abandons the contest, or suffers the war to die out, then recognition affords no just cause of offence. The writer shows that this is the principle upon which the English Government has always acted,—and most conspicuously in the only case which is strictly analogous to the present, that of the Spanish American Republics. There the contest was carried on for over *twenty* years before England or other foreign Powers would treat it as at an end, by the recognition of the independence of those States. "While the issue can be still considered doubtful," says the writer, "the presumption is necessarily in favor of the former Sovereign," and he shows that Mr. CANNING, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Lords LANSDOWNE and LIVERPOOL, and all the leading English authorities, held rigidly to this principle in the case of each of the Spanish Republics in South America.

He shows also that the cases of Belgium and Greece, often cited as precedents, are not analogous, because in those cases what the Powers did was to *create* independent States, and not merely recognize them—and that their action was confessedly hostile and might have been resented as good ground of war. The conclusion of a commercial treaty with a revolted community, in advance of its established independence, would also be an unfriendly and hostile act, as he shows by the example of France in making her treaties with the American Colonies during the War of the Revolution.

As to intervention, the correspondent of the *Times* suggests a difficulty which we trust the advocates of this policy in Europe will attempt to answer. Intervention, he says, implies that the intervening parties are prepared to dictate, or advise, some specific policy as a basis of adjustment: and he asks *what* policy in regard to Slavery England is ready to espouse and make herself responsible for. "What scheme are the great Powers of Europe prepared to recommend or to enforce on the subject of Slavery, which the South would accept, and which would not shock the conscience of Europe?" This is a pertinent question—one not likely to be speedily and satisfactorily answered.

The article is well worth a careful perusal. It is not easy to see how its arguments can be met and refuted; and if the grounds which it sets forth are really those held by the British Ministry, we may dismiss all fears of being speedily troubled with intervention from that quarter.

The Election of Comptroller.

We have very little to say about the election of Comptroller on Tuesday next. If the great body of the people of this City prefer to give control of their finances to a man whose only claim to their votes is that he has received a party nomination, rather than to reelect one who has proved himself in every respect competent and most admirably qualified for the place, they are at perfect liberty to do so. It is a free country, and every man has a right to select precisely such persons to manage his affairs as he thinks best.

It would appear, however, from the list of names appended to the appeal to the electors of the City, in favor of Mr. HAWS, published this morning, that there is a determination on the part of a very large body of voters to disregard altogether the political aspect of the ensuing election, and base their action simply on the ground of the fitness of the candidate. Among these signers will be found a large proportion of gentlemen who were ardent supporters of Mr. SEYMOUR, in the election of last month;—in fact, every shade of politics will be found represented, as well as every interest of the City,—and a very large share of its property. It is a very encouraging indication of what may be hoped for on a still larger scale on the day of election.

We presume that no man in this City doubts that in everything relating to the duties of the office, Mr. HAWS comes before the public with stronger claims than Justice BRENNAN. He is a business man, thoroughly conversant with the duties of the position, of proved integrity, free from all suspicion of having used the office for party purposes, and enjoying the cordial confidence of business men without regard to party. He has administered the affairs of that Department with signal ability and success. Justice BRENNAN has never filled any public offices except those of Police Captain and Police Justice, and in neither of those has he evinced or acquired any fitness for a position so widely different in all respects as that of Comptroller of the City Finances. He will be supported, not at all on account of any special qualifications for the place, but solely and exclusively because he has been nominated by the Democratic party.

Two years ago Mr. HAWS was elected in the face of a Democratic majority of some twenty thousand. If our citizens are as ready now, as they were then, to throw aside all mere party considerations, and act solely upon their conviction of their own interest and the public good, he will be elected again. It remains to be seen whether this will be the case or not.

Northwest Mississippi.

It seems that an encampment has been formed on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, opposite Helena, Ark. A private letter to us, from an officer of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, dated Nov. 8, has the following:

* * * "We reached Helena by boat from Memphis with little molestation from the guerrillas on shore. We found ten thousand troops stationed at that point, and three or four gunboats doing guard duty in the river. Gen. CURTIS gave us the option of landing the regiment at Helena or forming a new encampment across the river. After consultation we concluded upon the latter, and here we are, under canvas, in our thick forest. Our boys have already made several reconnoitering expeditions among the cotton plantations which lie a few miles away, and have brought in a large amount of forage and other plunder. Hundreds of acres of unpicked cotton stretch in all directions. The plantation of JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior under BUCHANAN, is only seven miles from here. He has 800 acres of corn and a great number of hogs, but has "vamosed the ranche," driving his negroes before him. One of our reconnoitering parties yesterday brought in four prisoners, one of whom had been a General. They were conducted to my tent on account of its large size and having a fire. They were sociable, and I entertained them to the best of my ability. After dark, while seated in our tent, a picket alarm was given. I turned out, of course, and our men formed in line of battle. It resulted in nothing but shooting a mule. In returning to the tent, I found my "Anna" keeping faithful guard over the secesh, with not a soldier in the neighborhood. They had made no attempt whatever to escape, though nothing would have been easier. Gallant fellows, certainly! Our situation is dangerous on account of the guerrillas, of which the country back of us is full, but we hope to be reinforced soon. It takes half our regiment to do picket and guard duty. When the river rises our destination, doubtless, will be Vicksburgh. ***

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—LORTZING's comic opera, "Der Wildschutz" (the Poacher,) was produced here last night with a degree of uproarious success that will justify its repetition on many succeeding evenings. It is a work peculiarly German in character, and depending largely on dialogue and jocularity of a provincial kind. But to the American who understands a little German there is sufficient of broad, hearty humor to keep him in merriment from the opening scene to the final one. The music is in the happiest vein of the composer—who, we may take this occasion to say, is not sufficiently known to our public. It is full of freshness and gaiety, and is amply filled with melodies, moreover, that are taking to the average ear. The performance last evening was extremely good. Herr GRAFF, who played the part of *Baculus, the Schoolmaster*, displayed an unctious vein of comicality which we hardly gave him credit for possessing. Without sacrificing the musical opportunities of his *rôle* he succeeded in keeping the house in a roar. Mme. JOHANSSEN was admirable also, as the *Baroness Freimann*, and a lady whose name we have not met before—Mme. SCHAUMBERG—made a favorable impression as *Grettchen*. The remaining characters were sustained with spirit and success by Messrs. WEINLICH, QUINT and KRONFELD. We have always to praise the orchestra and chorus at the German Theatre, and may unhesitatingly do so on the present occasion. Rarely have we sat out a performance that gave so much genuine satisfaction, or obtained so merited and unequivocal a success. "Der Wildschutz" will be repeated to-night (Saturday.)

IRVING HALL.—The remarkable child pianist, Miss TERESA CARRENO, will give her second concert at this establishment to-night, assisted by Mme. D'ANGRI, the great contralto, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Signor ABELLA. Those who have not heard this extraordinary performer would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy, Signora LORINI will make her *début* in "Norma," supported by the celebrated contralto Signorina MORENSI and Signors MACCAFERRI and SUSINI.

DE CORDOVA.—Mr. DE CORDOVA's new humorous lecture, "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party," being a complete success, and Dodworth's Hall having proved much too small to admit all who desired to hear the lecturer on Tuesday evening last, Mr. DE CORDOVA has taken Niblo's Saloon, where the future lectures of the course will be delivered, and where he will this evening repeat his humorous recital of Mrs. Smith's family and social troubles.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Holly Springs Deserted by its Inhabitants—Position of the National Forces—Southern Items, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 27.

The Galveston *News* of the 7th inst. says that SAM. HOUSTON made a secession speech in Brenham, Texas, lately.

Advices from Holly Springs to Saturday last state that nearly the entire population of that place have emigrated South. All the stores and most of the private residences are closed. A small Confederate force remains, but is not quartered permanently.

The Nationals occupy Hudsonville, which is seven miles north of Holly Springs.

The Georgia Legislature passed a law recently for obstructing all the navigable streams in the State, appropriating $500,000 for that purpose.

The first General Council of the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States was to meet at Augusta, Ga., on the 19th instant.

NEWS FROM THE BAHAMAS.

Arrival of Two Rebel Steamers from Charleston at Nassau—Another Growl About Admiral Wilkes.

Files of the Nassau, (N. P.) *Guardian* to the 22d inst., inclusive, have been received, from which we extract the following matters of interest:

ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Confederate steamer *Antonica* (late British steamer *Herald*,) and the steamer *Leopard* arrived from Charleston on Thursday. The former brought dates to the 17th, and the latter to the 11th instant. The news is unimportant. The steamers *Aries* and *Hero* were in port when these vessels left.

ANOTHER GROWL AT ADMIRAL WILKES.

The incident of Thursday afternoon should be known in England, for its consequences may be most momentous. Admiral WILKES with two steamers approached our harbor and signaled for a pilot. Pilot LLOYD went out, carrying (by the Governor's directions) his Excellency's Proclamation of the 11th of March, and informed the Federal Admiral that he could not bring him into port without the special permission of the Governor. The Admiral replied to the effect that he would not ask it, and would come in without it. However, he did not come in, but bore away to the north, and there lay off at the distance of a marine league from our shores.

Previously to this, while he was standing off near the Lighthouse, the garrison boat with the Fort Adjutant and the boat of the *Barracouta* had put off with the express intention of communicating with him; but the Admiral, in a signally discourteous manner, moved off so as to avoid communicating with them.

Of course, enough is known of Admiral WILKES to favor the conjecture that neither the Queen's Proclamation nor any respect for international usage will prevent him from acting with haste, rudeness and violence. The consequences of such action may be most disastrous; for it is not to be presumed that the Government will tolerate any attempt of his to come into port, in defiance of Her Majesty's orders. He will not be allowed to come in, and his conduct may untimately embroil his country and England in a war.

We wish to draw the attention of the English people to the condition in which the people of this colony and Bermuda are placed. The ports of both colonies are virtually blockaded. Innocent vessels are chased, brought to and searched. There is no sufficient protection of English vessels between Nassau and Bermuda; nor is one English man-of-war sufficient to protect our Out-islands and the port of Nassau. Recently, as we are informed, English vessels have been taken close to the Abaco cays. And now, to crown all, the blockading squadron is placed under the command of an officer notorious for his precipitation, his contempt of law and usages, and for his deep dislike to England.

It is impossible that, in this state of things, some very serious collision should not occur, or that very serious damage should not be inflicted on English ships and property. The only means of preventing either is to have an efficient force in these seas. We have complete confidence in the zeal and gallantry of Capt. MALCOLM, his officers and crew. But the *Barracouta* cannot be here and off Abaco at the same time. And an insufficient force is, to men like Admiral WILKES, only a temptation to violence and offence. And such violence may most materially damage the property, and damnify the interests of English merchants and shippers.

We trust, therefore, that feelings of self-interest, if not of patriotism, will stimulate the merchants of England to urge upon their Government the necessity of keeping up an adequate force here, and that the sympathies of Englishmen will support and uphold the local Government in any measures which the precipitation of Admiral WILKES, or of men like him, may compel it to resort to for the vindication of English honor and the protection of English property and possessions.

Mason Jones in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is the torture house of the operatic manager, and the harvest-field of the popular lecturer. Every one goes to hear a lecture, and in consequence of the advertisement of Mr. MASON JONES an immense audience was gathered at the Academy last night to hear his celebrated oration upon the scholar, patriot and poet, JOHN MILTON.

Of Mr. JONES' theory concerning MILTON and his works, we have before spoken. The delivery of the oration on this occasion fully justified the seemingly extravagant eulogiums which the London journals have passed upon him from time to time, and the vast audience sat, as if spell-bound, for the space of two hours, delighted by his poetic imagery, indorsed in cherished conviction by the strength of his argument, and assured of the speaker's right to be classed among the first of the world's living orators.

Gen. Buell's Court of Inquiry.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 28.

Gen. BUELL's Court of Inquiry commenced yesterday. After organizing, the Court adjourned until to-day.

The proceedings will be private. Gen. BUELL will not be in attendance.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 28.

The official figures of canal tolls from the opening of navigation to Nov. 22, 1862, foot up $5,080,456. For the same time in 1861 they footed up $3,855,396.

Death of Gen. James Irvin.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 28.

Gen. JAMES IRVIN, Naval Storekeeper, died to-day.

Arrival of the Delaware.

The United States transport *Delaware*, Capt. J. S. Cannon, arrived at this port last night from Port Royal, which place she left on the 25th inst., with 53 cabin and 105 steerage passengers, and the United States mail.

A discharged soldier belonging to the Eighth Maine Volunteers, CHARLES MYRICK, died on the passage home, and was buried at sea with appropriate services.

The following are the passengers by the *Delaware*:

Col. E. W. Serrell, Col. John L. Chatfield, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Brewerton, Surgeons Thos. G. Catlin, J. C. Eastman. W. H. Smart; Chaplains U. L. Wayland, C. S. Woodruff, J. C. Emerson; Captains Delene, H. E. Bohnier, J. M. Clough, T. G. Wallace, N. H. Brown, C. H. Campbell, William Lynch; Purser C. W. Lynch; Lieutenants Israel R. Sealey, Robt. Calderwood, J. Porter; J. W. Browning, G. H. Elliott, N. Burdick, L. E. Bigelow, D. P. Dearborn, A. A. Whiteman, W. Gleason, J. M. Bonell, Mrs. Gordon and child, Miss Donnellood. E. Degrau, J. Van Brunt, W. J. Adler, Mr. Hall, W. B. Coggswell, D. Coggswell, D. Bryant, W. A. Wermlee, D. Connell, E. S. Riddell, N. L. English, G. P. Cottrell, E. C. Kimball, Henry Tresler, Paul Beillet, John Pratt, Wm. Brown, Wm. Campbell, W. Neal, J. C. Parker, E. S. Curtis, J. W. Browning, and 105 in the steerage.

We are indebted to Capt. CANNON and Purser BIRDSALL, of steamer *Delaware*, for papers.

Personal.

—Harris G. Rodgers, Esq., of Binghamton, N. Y., has been appointed additional Paymaster in the army.

[illegible] Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to Infants. [illegible]

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POLITICAL.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP OF OUR CITY.

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

Among the officers to be elected at the Charter Election, to be held on the first Tuesday in December next, is a "COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," for the term of four years, from the first Monday of January next.

This office is by far the most important of any under our City and County Government. Its incumbent is vested and charged with the control and administration of our complicated public finances, including the auditing, settlement and adjustment of all claims in favor of or against the Corporation or the County, and involving the receipt and disbursement of upward of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

The importance of placing in this office a man of experience, known integrity of character, and possessing financial and general business qualifications, will readily be conceded by every intelligent citizen; and in view of the fact that the welfare of this great [illegible], with its million inhabitants and vast wealth, is greatly promoted by, and even dependent upon, a faithful and judicious exercise and performance of the extensive powers and duties of the Head of the Finance Department, no right-minded man can consistently vote for a person for that office to whom he could not prudently confide the care of his private business affairs.

There is not necessarily, and should not be, any connection between the administration of our municipal affairs and the questions of State or National politics. The election of a Comptroller should have exclusive reference to the best interests of the people of our City, and should involve the consideration of the too much neglected questions: Is he honest? Is he capable?

The undersigned, representing all shades of political opinion, urge their fellow-citizens, in considering these questions, to bear in mind the present incumbent,

ROBERT T. HAWS,

who has during his term, now about to expire, filled this important office in a way to command the approbation and merit the confidence of all classes in the community. He possesses great experience in connection with the City Government, and has shown himself to be eminently qualified to discharge the duties devolved upon this office.

At a time like the present, we think it would be in the highest degree imprudent, if not dangerous, to discard a man who has been tried, and in no respect found wanting—who has introduced order and system in the administration of the public finances, whose influence has always been actively exercised in favor of economy in the public expenditures, and to whose efforts the community are indebted for an important reduction in the rate and amount of taxation for the present year—for any new man, especially one who is wholly inexperienced in financial management.

We therefore earnestly recommend Mr. HAWS as a candidate in all respects worthy and deserving the support of the electors at the ensuing Charter Election.

NEW-YORK, November, 1862.

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THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth Ward, held corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av. on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

For School Commissioner:
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
For School Inspector:
HUGH O. BRIEN.
For Trustees:
MICHAEL RYAN,
WILLIAM BAIRD,
EDWARD COOPER, to fill vacancy.
WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman, } Tammany
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Sec'y, } Convention.
WEARE D. PARSONS, Ch'n, } Mozart
FRED'K E. MATHER, Sec'y, } Convention.

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ABRAHAM LENT,
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AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LE GRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALBON P. MANN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

RERUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner,
BENJ. C. WANDELL.
For Trustees,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector,
JAMES CONDIE.

SEVENTEENTH WARD

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner,
MICHAEL HAHN.
For Inspector,
HENRY HAIGHT.
For Trustees,
ROBERT B. BOYD,
WILLIAM TRUSLOW,
JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, IXth Ward; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward.)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES CRANE.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—

(XXTH WARD,)
Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people.

ISAAC VERMILYEA,
JAMES HOPE,
BENJAMIN MOORE,
ANDREW TURNIERE,
ROBERT HOUSTON,
FRANK SOUER,
HENRY J. WELSH,
JOHN BALMORE,
CHARLES HAHN.

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
Alderman—Jacob M. Long.
Councilmen—David Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Brice, Valentine Cook, Alexander Brandon, Wm. Joice.
School Commissioner—Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.
Inspector—John B. Hobby.
Trustees—Benjamin Moore, John Hart.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, parts of IXth and XVth Wards. Regular Democratic Union Nomination, Tammany and Mozart for Alderman VIIth Aldermanic District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP.
JOHN NASH, Chairman. IGNATIUS FLYNN Secretary. WILLIAM M. TWEED Chairman of the Tammany Hall Conference Committee. FERNANDO WOOD Chairman of the Mozart Hall Conference Committee.

TAX-PAYERS, JEFFERSONIAN AND REGULAR Mozart Candidate
Third Aldermanic District.
For Alderman,
GERSHON COHEN,
DANIEL KENNEDY, Chairman.
W. H. CRANE, W. QUINN, Sec'ys.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD PEOPLE'S UNION AND TAXPAYERS' UNITED NOMINATIONS, also JEFFERSONIAN—For Alderman, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the people's choice, and opposed to all corruption in joint convention.
JOHN R. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
THADDEUS MEIGHAN, Secretary.

FIRST, SECOND AND PARTS OF THIRD, FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.—REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
HENRY SMITH.
J. G. ABBE, Chairman.
JOHN M. COSTA, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.

TAMMANY, MOZART, TAXPAYERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN,
LEWIS R. RYERS.

Mozart Delegates.	*Tammany Delegates.*
William Brennan,	Samuel T. Munson,
Orlando P. Smith,	Peter Welch,
William Dall,	Peter Kirchof,
Patrick Campbell,	James Watson,
Patrick Lynch.	Peter Halpin.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.
RICHARD VAN HOUTEN,
Chairman Constitutional Union Convention.
WM. S. MURRAY, Sec'y. Constitutional Union Con.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

TO THE TAXPAYERS AND ELECTORS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. LEWIS R. RYERS, having received the united nominations of Tammany, Mozart, and the Constitutional Union Parties of the Sixteenth Ward for Alderman, we heartily recommend him to the support of the Taxpayers and Electors of the Ward, sincerely believing if he is elected that he will labor in our Common Council for a wise economy in all our public expenditures, and oppose with energy and determination all schemes presented that have not justice to recommend them.

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Walter Roome,
Richard O'Gorman,	John M. Barbour,
David V. Freeman,	Udolpho Wolfe,
E. B. Hart,	Samuel Harris,
L. N. Rosenmiller, M. D.,	O. B. King, M. D.,
Matthew McKeon,	John B. Walsh,
Edgar Stansbury,	Daniel S. Mead,
Conklin L. Martin.	

H. V. Allison, No. 11 London-terrace.
Wortendyke & Hopper, Ice dealers, No. 273 West 17th-st.
J. A. Marshall, President Consolidated Stage Company.
Downs & Merrifield, Gas-Metre Manufacturers, Nos. 340, 342, 344 and 346 West 22d-st.
Samuel C. Harriot, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 454 West 23d-st.
Morris Hilger, President Germania Insurance Company, No. 37 London-terrace.
C. C. Roumage, Merchant, No. 456 West 23d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
For Councilmen,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
For School Commissioner,
RICHARD WARREN.
For Inspector,
JAMES W. GERARD.
For Trustees,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JAMES C. HARRIOTT.
To fill Vacancy,
JOSEPH F. JOY.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
G. JOSEPH RUCH, } Secretaries.
WM. LAIMBIER, JR., }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
IRA A. ALLEN.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION,
For Alderman,
IRA A. ALLEN.
CHAS M. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
ALEXANDER LAMONT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING will be held at the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the Republican and People's Union Conventions. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. All who favor the election of Hon. ROBERT T. HAWS for Comptroller, and such men for local offices as will honestly strive to reduce the City taxes, are invited to attend.

Müler's brass band will furnish the music. By order of the Association. A. M. BININGER, President.
ALFRED LANCASTER, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
Capt. MICHAEL NORTON.

People's Union.	Republican.
ISAAC B. SMITH, Chairman.	FRANK W. SHEPPARD, Ch'n.
GEO. E. HAYDON, Secretary.	DAVID OAKLEY, Secretary.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—MR. JOHN FOX is the regular candidate of the United Democracy for Alderman of the First District, Mr. Fitzgerald, the candidate of the Mozart Democracy, having resigned his claims in Mr. FOX'S favor.

Mr. FOX is a young man of great personal and political popularity in his District, and is universally esteemed in the community as a man of strict integrity, industry and business habits. If elected, which we have no doubt he will be, he will make a vigilant and honest Alderman, one who will reflect honor upon his constituents and credit upon the City Government.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION Candidates for Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising all the City above 26th-st., the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.
JONATHAN F. TROTTER,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
IRA O. MILLER.

FIFTEENTH WARD—REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For Inspector—ALBERT GILBERT.
For Trustees—JAMES D. OLIVER, LINUS W. STEVENS.
To fill a vacancy—JAMES S. HUYLER.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 564—Nov. 27, 1862.
34, 54, 72, 21, 15, 29, 49, 38, 39, 12, 18, 13, 55.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 565.—Nov. 28, 1862.
71, 25, 3, 74, 78, 63, 32, 68, 2, 31, 8, 23, 65.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 566—Nov. 28, 1862.
73, 27, 41, 8, 57, 16, 29, 14, 9, 13, 60, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

AT RETAIL.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges.
AT **$8 00**
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.
ALSO,
BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL
AT **$12 00**
PER CHALDRON;
AND HALLIBURTON'S HOUSE ORREL
AT **$11 00**
PER CHALDRON.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL is the only paper of the kind in this country. Just the thing for families. Social games, information and wonders. Illustrated. Sent by mail for $1 a year. Inclose two red stamps for sample copy and for Agent's Circular. M. GAUNTT, Publisher, No. 713 Broadway, New-York City. Lady agents wanted everywhere.

REV. JAMES HARPER, PASTOR OF THE United Presbyterian Congregation, corner of Greene and Houston sts., whose edifice was destroyed by fire on Sabbath morning, 16th inst., will preach on next SABBATH, 30th November, at the usual hours, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and until further notice, in the lecture-room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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GENUINE PREPARATION.
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COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SCEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured, in a short time have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in an aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
for all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

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PHYSICIANS please NOTICE.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

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AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman, 9th-st., (above Race,) Philadelphia.

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PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST,
DEPOT
No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and imposture.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 64 bbls. Ashes, 55,643 bbls. Flour, 592 bbls. and 1,965 bags Corn Meal, 233,491 bushels Wheat, 82,143 bushels Corn, 27,684 bushels Barley, 388 bushels Rye, 35,480 bushels Oats, 1,840 bushels Malt, 4,792 pkgs. Provisions, and 697 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Light sales were made to-day, at $8 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been inactive, at 39c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly sought after at former quotations.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate request at unaltered prices.

COAL—Has been in limited demand, yet quoted firm.

COCOA—A lot of 25 bags Guayaquil, in bond, was sold at 17c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, yet steady. Sales: 100 bags Maracaibo at 33½c., and 210 bags Rio, in lots, at 31¼c.@32c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Ingot has been less active, to-day, at unchanged figures.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy at 65c.@66c. for Middlings, ℔ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in good request at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and lower. The demand is moderate both for shipment and home use. Some receivers are very eager to sell. The reported sales since our last comprise 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 55 @$5 65; poor to choice extra State at $5 80@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 65; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 80 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55	@$5 65
Extra State	5 80	@ 6 25
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 65	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 30	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@10 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 950 bbls., at $6 40@$6 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 85@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand, at $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and prices tend downward, the export demand being restricted. Sales, since our last, 137,000 bushels, including White Canada, (the first sale of this kind for a long time,) at $1 45@$1 51; White Western, at $1 50@$1 58; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 33@$1 39; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 29@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, at $1 19@$1 29; Chicago Spring, at $1 15 @$1 23; Red State, at $1 31@$1 36, ℔ bushel. Corn continues depressed; sales since our last, 91,000 bushels at 69c.@70c., for shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@68c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@63c. for unsound; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western, 75c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 15,000 bushels, to arrive. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 64c.@66½c.; Western, at 64c.@66c.; and State, at 66c.@67c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inquired for, at $1 45@$1 58 ℔ bushel. Sales 6,700 bushels.

The following statement shows the receipts of Breadstuffs at the undermentioned places, for the week ending Nov. 22:

Port.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
Chicago	48,668	254,160	345,036	65,972	24,149	22,346
Milwaukee	12,759	282,176	2,378	4,147	7,462	875
Toledo	26,098	151,296	132,450	4,509	—	2,160
Detroit	18,287	40,317	14,422	22,456	2,265	430
Total	105,812	727,949	494,286	97,084	33,876	25,811
Previous w.	137,934	1,008,928	832,388	106,112	35,847	28,411

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Nov. 22.

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	461,160	448,932
Wheat, bushels	13,306,107	13,496,215
Oats, bushels	113,691	269,970
Corn, bushels	118,509	215,608
Rye, bushels	71,293	149,870
Barley, bushels	53,167	112,845

The stock of Wheat in store at Milwaukee, Nov. 22, as ascertained by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was 797,864 bushels. The stock on Saturday, last week, 993,108 bushels—decrease about 200,400 bushels.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week end'g Nov. 22, 1862.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	45,821	1,637,738	1,397,009
Wheat, bush	241,269	12,557,926	17,570,429
Corn, bush	299,419	30,596,784	26,054,405
Oats, bush	60,135	3,398,105	1,389,721
Rye, bush	21,272	925,676	483,426
Barley, bush	23,040	713,702	704,577

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending Nov. 22.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	64,034	1,575,318	1,434,299
Wheat, bushels	571,321	12,875,569	14,416,062
Corn, bush	611,891	29,515,408	23,754,752
Oats, bush	40,562	2,823,643	1,634,368
Rye, bush	31,252	772,762	402,055
Barley, bush	66,606	269,128	145,421

FRUIT—Business has been less active, but prices have not varied materially.

HAY—North River continues in demand, at 65c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, at former prices. New Crop, 16c.@25c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been inactive at previous prices.

LEAD—Pig has been in limited request at $7 87½@$8 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Has been in good demand at rising prices.

MOLASSES—Sales were confined to small lots of New-Orleans at 40c.@42c., and Cuba Muscovado at 35c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum has been in fair request at 80c.@85c. for Refined, and 45c.@50c. for Crude, ℔ gallon. Other kinds have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand to-day, sales having been confined to 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack request, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams and 3⅞c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is salable at 7c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.; sales 250 boxes. Lard tends downward; sales 850 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at former rates. Sales since our last 150 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $23@$26 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in lively demand, partly for export, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is active and firm at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Nov. 26, says: "The weather for pork-packing was unfavorable in the fore part of the week, but became clear and frosty subsequently, and quite favorable. The receipts have not been very large, and since the favorable change in the weather, the demand has been fully equal to the offerings. A further decline has taken place in most articles of hog product, and it seems to be generally admitted that the current rates for Lard and Pieces will not justify the rates being paid for Hogs, so that the position of the trade is unsatisfactory to packers, who are expecting to sell in a home market. And, as regards the prospects of the English markets, the indications are far from being as hopeful as they were last year, at this time, but still there is a margin for profit in case prices do not further decline in the English markets. The receipts of hogs at this place, so far, have run up to a higher figure than in any previous year, with the exception of 1858. As we have stated in a previous number of our paper, the hogs coming in are lighter than they were last season. The course of the market during the week has been as follows: Wednesday the weather continued unfavorable for packing, and there was hardly anything done. The pens were crowded, and packers well supplied for the first day or two of the next favorable weather. The receipts were 8,000 head. Thursday the market remained without change, and was still dull, though there was no pressure to sell on the part of drovers. Friday, drovers were more disposed to sell, and met the views of buyers more freely, and prices ruled in favor of the latter. Saturday the demand was good at the rates current the previous day, but there was no change in prices, the range being $4 25@$4 50. Monday the demand was again good, and the market steady and firm, and for some extra heavy $4 60@$4 65 were obtained. Yesterday the market did not undergo any important change. The demand was fair, and the whole range was $4 25@$4 60, those averaging 200 lbs. selling at about $4 40. The receipts during the week and for the season, and (comparatively) for some previous seasons, were as follows:

Total for the week	59,919
Previously reported	98,286
Total this season	158,205

Same time in		Same time in	
1861	48,743	1856	129,828
1860	112,375	1855	131,066
1859	89,264	1854	105,588
1858	164,161	1853	139,919
1857	95,081		

The speculative demand for Mess Pork, noticed in our last, continued during the week, and about 3,000 bbls. were sold at $10 75 for established City brands, and $10 50 for good Country, but it has been held more firmly, and toward the close it was difficult to get desirable City below $11, and Country less than $10 75, but these rates being above the views of buyers, the business of the week was much less than it otherwise would have been. The fair prospect which now exists—that the Mississippi will be opened to the Gulf within the next sixty days—has raised the hope of a Southern trade to some extent, and this constitutes the basis of some of these speculative purchases, and there is no doubt that this, to some extent, enters into the calculations of at least a portion of those engaged in the Pork trade the present season, although the disappointment this expectation gave last season induces a great deal of caution, and it is not probable that any extended speculative business will be based upon it. Lard has generally declined; prime kettle rendered closes at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; steam, 8c., including head and gut; and butchers' about the same. Grease is also down to 6¼c.@7¾c. for brown to the best white. Green meats, excepting for Hams, are dull. Shoulders, 3c.@3¼c.; Sides, 5c.@5¼c. for rib and clear cut, suitable for boxing; and light Hams, 5⅜c. Large Hams would not bring over 5¼c. No new Mess Pork offering, nor is there any of consequence being packed. There is nothing doing in Bacon, excepting the sales being made to the Government, which, owing to the shape in which it is packed and other attending circumstances, do not indicate the market accurately. Shoulders loose may be quoted at 5¼c. and Sides at 5½c. Nothing doing in bulk meats. The market has been heavy for boxed meats; Cumberland cut Middles are offered at 5¾c.; long rib at 6c.@6¼c.; short do. 6½c., and short clear 6¾c.@7c.; but buyers have been asking concessions of ⅛c. to ¼c. so that but little could be sold at the quotations. The European packers in this market, however, are operating vigorously and largely, and in addition to middles, are preparing a large amount of Hams and some Shoulders for the foreign market."

RICE—A limited business was transacted in Carolina at $8 75@$9, and East India at $7@$7 50, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in less demand to-day, though prices have not varied.

SPELTER—Has been dull, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Exhibit less activity, but are quite stiffly held.

SUGARS—The inquiry continues limited, at drooping prices. The reported sales do not exceed 440 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10⅝c.@11¼c., and Cuba, in part, at 10c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 175,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 900 bbls., at 37½c.@38c., chiefly at 38c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed, and rates tended downward. For Liverpool—There were engaged by American vessels, Flour, 1,500 bbls., at 2s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 8¾d. ℔ bushel; Hops, 250 bales at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; and by foreign vessels, Bacon and Lard, 350 packages at 30s.@32s. 6d.; and Butter, 200 packages, at 42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 500 bbls. at 2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; also, by a foreign vessel, Lard, 100 packages at 37s. 6d.; and Cheese, 100 boxes, at 45s. ℔ ton. For London—By a foreign vessel, Flour, 500 bbls. at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, 7,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 11½d. ℔ bushel. For Belfast—A British bark took grain at 11d. ℔ 60 lbs.; and Heavy Goods at 35s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 13
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 20
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Teutonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—MR. LEOP KLOPFER, FROM Strassburg, will please leave his address for H. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

D. R. H.—WILL YOU PLEASE CALL AGIAN TO-night at 8 o'clock. C. F.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

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Corner William-st.

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The most useful and beneficial are the Patent Spring Rocking Horses, invented by Jesse A. Crandall. They are not dangerous, like the common rocker. They expand the chest, and learn the rider to sit correctly.

Send stamp inclosed for illustrated circular and price list. Also, a large assortment of Sleighs, Propellers, Drums, &c.

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MACKENZIE'S PATENT CANTERING HORSES—The most delightful outdoor exercise for Boys and Girls that could be desired. Run rapidly over the ground by the weight of the rider. Send for an illustrated circular.

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This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
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BARGAINS IN TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH will preach a sermon SUNDAY EVENING, before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. STORRS',) Brooklyn, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LEWIS E. JACKSON,
OLIVER E. WOOD,
A. MERWIN, } Com. of Arrangements.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Youth's Burman, Bible and School Society of the Madison-av. Baptist Sabbath School, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the church edifice, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st. Exercises to commence at 7½. Rev. Drs. ARMITAGE and GILLETTE, and LUCIUS HART, Esq., will address the Society.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway.—SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. Evening—*Religion, Real and Unreal*, by CHARLES CHAUCER GOSS. Music by Father REED'S Old Folks. This Tabernacle is established by clergymen of various denominations for young men, strangers and the public generally. Seats free.

AT THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, there will be a grand rally of the colored people and their friends, to aid in providing for the Freedmen of the South, who are in great destitution. Rev. Chaplains INSKIP and HAYNES, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and others, will address the meeting. All are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on the *Beatitudes*, followed by *Flowers for the Children*. At 7½ P. M., by special request, on this text—*Having no Hope*. Sunday-School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Rev. W. B. TRUAX, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union from Illinois.

AT THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and Rev. Dr. STORRS, of the Pilgrim Church, will speak in behalf of the National Freedmen's Relief Association and "the Contrabands." A collection will be taken for the object. All are invited.

"LET US GO, WE PRAY THEE, UNTO Jordan and take hence every man a *beam*."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and will deliver in the MORNING the second sermon of the series on the *Lord's Prayer*. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN LIGGINS, OF THE AMERICAN Episcopal Mission, will deliver a lecture on *The Chinese and the Missionary Work Among Them*, in the Lecture-room of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up at the close.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. C. C. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., west of 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector, On SUNDAY next, services morning, afternoon, and evening at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. In the afternoon, service commencing at 3½, Rev. ROBERT HOLDEN will preach. The public are especially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. A Love Feast will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., RECTOR OF St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. This is the first of a course of monthly sermons to young people. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here. All seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will deliver a second discourse on the doctrine of *Future Life and Immortality*.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. FLOY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. PEGG, Pastor. Subject for the evening: *What and where is Heaven?* Seats free.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN THE Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last Sabbath in present location (D. V.) The public are invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. ROBERT PROCTOR will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Nov. 30—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the pastor. Prayer-meeting at 3 and 7 P. M., to be conducted by members of Halsted's Prayer-meeting Band.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE President of William and Mary College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st., Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.) to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Srangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

HOW WILL THESE THINGS END?—THE Prophet SNOW, so called, will preach in the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*What is Indicated by the Present Distress and Perplexity of Nations.*

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY, as usual, in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Evening topic—*Does God so Forgive the Penitent as not to Punish Them?*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL preach in Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *The Active and the Passive Virtues*. Evening, *The Jewish and the Christian Commonwealths*. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH T. TRACY, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject: *The Rich Man and Lazarus*—by the Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, Pastor. Love feast at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—REV. DR. VAN NESS will preach, on the next SABBATH, in Phillips' Hall, Broadway, between 45th and 46th sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening—subject, "*Conversation.*"

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL—EPISCOPAL SERVICES will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at Dodworth's Building, 5th-av. and 26th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE.

REV. MR. SABINE, ASSISTING AT THE Mission Chapel of Upper St. George's, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. DYER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M. Subject—*The Gospel a Dispensation of Righteousness.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF FOR THE ARMY desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

From W. H. Smith	$20 00
From Miss W	5 00
From A Friend	5 00
From Ladies' Society of Hoosick	100 09
From Mrs. A. Dunlap	25 00
From B. K. Stevens, Jr	26 70
From A Friend	1 00
From Roosevelt & Son	29 24

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine dépôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORATIONS and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers. FERD. MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class English cook, understands English and French cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; eight years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; lived in one family, in the old country, for 15 years; good City references. Call for two days at No. 387 6th-av., corner of 24th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do the housework; two years' good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS a situation as cook in a first-class family, who understands her business in all its branches—soups, game, boning, larding, jellies, creams, ices; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 7th-av., front room, third floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game; also understands all kinds of pastry and meat dishes, and is a good baker of all kinds of bread. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable English Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or generaral housework; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do waiting for a small family. Call at No. 191 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and child's nurse, by a most competent woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 37 West 31st-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A TRUSTworthy person wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has had several years' experience in the management of children; can take the entire charge. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 West 25th-st., for two days, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED a situation, by a respectable girl, to take care of children, and do plain sewing, or would assist with chamberwork; can furnish satisfactory reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 147 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse; City reference. Call at No. 92 3d av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant youngwoman desires a situation in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands her work thoroughly in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references for neatness and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 University-place, second door from the corner of 11th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, aged 18, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would assist with chamberwork; can furnish satisfactory reference. Call at 120 East 16th-st., second door from 1st-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough servant; takes the charge of the silver; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

A PARTY TEN YEARS IN THE IRON IMporting trade, but for the past three years acting as agent for a manufacturing establishment in the hardware line, desires an engagement with some iron manufacturing, hardware or commission-agency house; has a personal acquaintance with the iron and hardware trade in New-England, New-York State, and largely in the West. Will give first-class reference, both in New-York and Boston. Address BOSTON, New-York Post-office.

AS ENTRY OR GENERAL CLERK.—A young man of integrity, who speaks French fluently, wishes an entry or general clerkship, or is disposed to accept a subordinate position, and let his advancement depend upon his merits. Reference to good houses. Address A. C. K., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION; classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds, practical florist and fruit grower, and first-rate vegetable grower, with the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. H., at W. Lockhart's, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 98 East 13th-st.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

HELP WANTED.

TWO PRINTERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One a good compositor, and capable of directing the press-work of a weekly paper; also, a journeyman compositor; none need apply without the best of testimonials as to character and printers' qualifications. Inquire at the National Freedman's Relief Association, No. 400 Broadway, corner of Walker-st. C. C. LEIGH.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—IF JAMES MARTIN will leave his address with W. H. Whimster & Co., No. 181 Pearl-st., he may hear of a situation.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress, to take care of a child five years old, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands family sewing; must be neat, obliging, and assist in the light chamberwork; good city reference required. Call at No. 11 West 20th-st., from 9 until 12 on Monday.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A Protestant woman to do the general housework of a small private family. A woman with good reference may obtain a good place. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

A COLORED COACHMAN WANTED.—A married man preferred; he must thoroughly understand the care and management of horses; a good careful driver, temperate habits, good disposition, willing and obliging. Apply at Mr. WINDUST'S, No. 5 Ann-st., between the hours of 12 and 2, Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, FROM 12 to 16 years old, to work in a private stable; one willing to make himself generally useful may apply at the stables No. 285 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for three days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Apply, with references, at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE,

In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to

McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $25,000 capital, to engage in a cash jobbing business, with a party who has had twenty years' experience in the business, and can control $100,000 worth of trade. To one with the requisite capital it is a good chance to make money. Good references given and required. Address H. B. R., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A FIRST-CLASS vessel of about 400 tons, for a voyage to New-Orleans and back. Apply at No. 86 West-st.

FURNITURE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifth-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,318 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,894; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,891; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 29, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 88; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 25, 51, 52 and 64, of block number 106; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 57½, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide.

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. FARR, } Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Nov. 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office to 12 o'clock M., Dec. 3, for the purchase of $72,000 City of Brooklyn Seven Per Cent. Bonds, coupons attached, 29 years to run, interest payable May and November. CHAS. H. COLLINS, Comptroller.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by the death of MATTHEW MORGAN on the 19th inst. The business will be liquidated by EDWARD MORGAN, the surviving partner.

M. MORGAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and name of M. MORGAN'S SONS, and will carry on the Foreign Exchange and Banking business as hitherto carried on by M. MORGAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.
HENRY MORGAN,
EDWARD MORGAN,
CHARLES MORGAN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND TWO FRONT bedrooms, on the second floor, large and well furnished, may be obtained in a small family residing at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family where there will be no other boarders. For first-class accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Location preferred below 35th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. References given and required. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 836 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP, FOR cash or work-horses, a beautiful span of light bays, 16 hands, admirably broken and matched—just the thing for a family carriage. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, corner of Atlantic-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15 hands high, sound and kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Inquire at BRADLEY'S stable, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, J. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," DR. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS, which have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,

by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result. Each box contains 60 Pills.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Dr. HARVEY'S Treatise on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 50 pages, sent free to any address. Six cent required to pay postage.

The pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, General Agent, No. 67 Cedar-st.,
(Post-office Box No. 5,079,) New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subcriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

jy26-law 6mS*

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

[illegible] at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, [illegible] PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR S.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.
JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIficates issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

$3.000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White-Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post.*
FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.
WM. JACKSON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, NO. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent. discount.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF ST. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPerty advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting by survey of about 157 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c., &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,

Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.

There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the high hill of Fort Washington, directly north of this land, and south of the property of Mr. Bennett.

This will at once very greatly enhance the value of all the building sites in this section of our City, and be in all respects hereafter more enjoyable for a residence than opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133⅓ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of
E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorp; house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO WELL-BUILT houses, 75 feet from the southeast corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., three stories, high stoop, with all modern improvements; each 17½x50; lot one-half the block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 342 West 35th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE; HOUSE contains ten rooms, barn, carriage-house and green grapery; 14 acres; fine brook, fish and skating-pond; five minutes' walk from depôt. more land if desired.
GILPIN & HOAGLAND, No. 121 West-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

REFEREE SALE.—BY H. B. METCALF, ESQ., Referee, at the Court House in Richmond village, Staten Island, December 2d, at 12 M., by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court—the farm of the late Anthony Johnson at New Dorp adjoining the farm of Commodore Vanderbilt, containing 128 acres. Official advertisement in Richmond County *Gazette.* Inquire of the Referee at Richmond Village, or H. W. ROBINSON, No. 8 Pine-st. New-York for particulars.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 236 West 26th-st.; has all the modern improvements; rent, $300 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1.000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist,* No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, BY a first-class private family, in a respectable neighborhood in the City, within half an hour's ride of Wall-st. State rent and locality to Box No. 1,235 Post-office.

WANTED—A STABLE WITH ACCOMMODAtion for four or five horses and two carriages, or for two horses and one carriage, within easy reach of Fifth-av. Hotel. Address, stating terms, Box No. 947 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT, OFFICE-ROOM, ON or near Beekman-st., suitable for a broker's office. Address H. D. O., Box No. 938 Post-Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
The second of the series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS
OF
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, BAND,
Will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1862.
Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the Regiment only.
Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST.
ORATION.
MR. MASON JONES,
Of Trinity College, Dublin,
Will deliver his Fifth Oration in New-York on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
SUBJECT:
"DEAN SWIFT AND HIS CRITICS."
SYLLABUS.
Swift's Biographers and Critics: Lord Orrery, Sheridan, Delany, Dr. Johnson, Sir W. Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Croker and Mr. Thackeray—Swift's Birth in Dublin—School and College Days—Life at Sir William Temple's—Meets King William III—First Acquaintance with Hester Johnson (Stella)—Life at Laracor—Publishes "Tale of a Tub"—His strange Political Career in London—Meets with Miss Vanhomrigh (Vanessa)—Intimacy with Oxford, Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Steele, Prior and Gay—Offends Queen Anne—Is made Dean of St. Patrick's—His Political Power in Ireland—"The Drapier's Letters"—"Directions to Servants"—Anecdotes of his Peculiar Wit—"Gulliver's Travels"—Death of Vanessa—Character of the Times in which Swift Lived—Grandeur of his Genius—Character of his Writings—Their vast influence on Modern Literature—Death of Stella—The true account of the "Stella and Vanessa" Controversy—Moral of Swift's Life and his Melancholy Death.
Admission.....25 cents
Reserved numbered Seats in Parquet and Balcony.....50 cents
MR. JONES will deliver his second Oration in Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Subject: "DEAN SWIFT AND HIS CRITICS."

NIBLO'S SALOON.
DE CORDOVA.
Mr. DE CORDOVA begs to announce that he will repeat his Humorous Lecture,
"MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY,"
at NIBLO'S SALOON,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 29th inst.,
when the Course tickets, which were not used on Tuesday last, will be available.
Single admission, 50 cents. No tickets will be sold beyond the comfortable capacity of the Hall.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely.
The free list, with the exception of the Press, will be suspended on this occasion.
The future lectures of the Course will be held at NIBLO'S SALOON,
(instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously advertised,) as follows:
"LONG BRANCH"—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.
"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK"—THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND CONCERT OF
MR. S. B. MILLS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

FAIR.—THE YOUNG LADIES OF CLASSES A and C, of the Junior Department, 12th-st. School, will hold a Fair at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY, during the day, and SATURDAY, day and evening, of this week, for the benefit of our soldiers. All donations of refreshments or fancy articles, will be thankfully received. Such donations may be sent to Mr. PULLMAN, at the Institute, on or before the 28th. Tickets may be obtained at the door for 10 cents.

THE GREAT ART AND INDUSTRIAL Fair for the benefit of the German Hospital, corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place—entrance No. 348 4th-st.—will open on MONDAY, the 1st December, at 7½ P. M. Entrance fee 10 cents; season tickets $1. Concert every evening.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS.....2,500 tons | BONAPARTE.....3,000 tons
EMPIRE CITY.....1,800 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON.
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Nov. 29.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86: Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA.....Saturday.....Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Dec. 6.
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Dec. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8.
Début of the celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORA LORINI.
Second appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA MORENSI.
Only night of Bellini's tragic Opera of
NORMA.
LORINI.....Norma | MORENSI.....Adalgisa
MACCAFERRI.....Pollione | SUSINI.....Oroveso
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.....J. GRAU
MONDAY, Dec. 1.
ELEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH.
NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for MONDAY, THE LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Meyerbeer's new Opera of
DINORAH;
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.
will be produced for the last time on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock.
Fourth appearance in New-York of
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.
LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH.
Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre.
NEW SCENERY
has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. H. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:
Mlle. Cordier as Dinorah | Mlle. Morensi as 1st Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin | Miss Stockton as 2d Goatherd
Sig. Amodio as Hoel | Sig. Susini as The Hunter
To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to await its conclusion to be shown to their seats.
THE FREE LIST,
with the exception of the Press, will on this occasion be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets.
In active rehearsal—LA FAVORITA and IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CHILD PIANIST.
IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Will give her
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS,
SIGNOR ABELLA, and others.
In an entirely new and brilliant programme.
Tickets $1. Children, half price.
No extra charge for secured seats, the sale of which will commence THIS MORNING, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Scharfenberg & Luis' No. 769 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
MISS CARRENO
Will perform the following pieces:
BARCAROLLA, by Thalberg.
FANTASIA "LUCIA," by Prudent.
RONDO CAPRICCIOSO, by Mendelssohn.
FANTASIA, "I due Foscari," by Rosellen.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 64th-av. Thorough and practical instruction in book-keeping, arithmetic, and all matters pertaining to the counting-room. A good handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons. Separate rooms for private instruction.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTB. 1855—Supplies schools with teachers; teachers with positions, and parents with information of good schools.
TEACHES WANTED.—Lady for vocal music, N. Y. State; gentleman for French and drawing; French lady for music, Long Island; lady for painting, drawing and French; French lady as resident governess, in Philadelphia; gentleman for English branches, in Penna.; lady for English, French and music, for Cuba; salary, $700; gentleman for book-keeping, few hours per week, City; gentleman to open select school for boys, in N. J.; gentleman for modern languages and military tactics; gentleman for classics and German; gentleman for classics, in Delaware; gentleman for public school, in N. Jersey: French lady for music, near Philadelphia; lady for music, French and drawing, N. Jersey; lady for English, Latin and drawing, Ky.; experienced "preceptress," N. Y. State; gentleman to take entire charge of Academy, on the Hudson; gentleman for mathematics and military tactics; gentleman for English and mathematics; married gentleman for mathematics and sciences, in large boarding school: lady for music, French and drawing, in the West; gentleman for German and music; also, one for French and music. Several schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST AND teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music, by a lady who has formerly been engaged in a Southern institute for advanced pupils; the best reference given as to ability and experience; is competent to instruct in French and Latin; also, wishes to board in a family where music lessons would be deemed compensation. Address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 20 West 28th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French, music and drawing, desires a situation for the Winter or longer, in this City; an agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Address E. M. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPErienced in teaching, desires a situation in a school or private family; her acquirements are English, French, Latin, German, Music, Drawing, Painting; best of references. Address Miss H. G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8. Over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
The standard comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Lovewell.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Lord Ogelby.....Mr. John Gilbert
Sterling.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville.....Mr. Reynolds
Brush.....Mr. Floyd
Canton.....Mr. John Sefton
Miss Sterling.....Mrs. Hoey
Betty.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Heidelberg.....Mrs. Vernon
Fanny.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Chambermaid.....Mrs. Reeves
Trusty.....Miss Carman
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
MONDAY, Dec. 1—First time here,
THE FAVORITE COMEDY,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
With NEW SCENERY, the most elegant Stage Furniture and Appointments, and a very strong cast.
TUESDAY—Bourcicault's comedy, LOVE AND MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—(First time this season)—LOVE FOR LOVE.
THURSDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
FRIDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED and HENRIETTE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet.....50 cents
Orchestra Stalls.....$1 | Family Circle.....25 cents
Private Boxes.....$7

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
In consequence of the
ENTHUSIASTIC MANNER
In which the
CAMILLE
OF
MATILDA HERON
was received by the public upon
THE FIRST NIGHT OF HER RE-ENGAGEMENT,
the thrilling and romantic drama of the same name will
AGAIN BE REPEATED,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1862.
CAMILLE;
OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
MATILDA HERON.....as.....CAMILLE
Armand Duval.....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Monsieur Duval.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Madame Prudence.....Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST,
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
For the last two years in the spirited Indian tragedy of
METAMORA.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
PRICES.
Admission.....50 cents.
Secured Parquet Stalls.....75 cents.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,).....25 cents.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; begins at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
GREAT SUCCESS
Of the New Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
OR,
THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
DRESSES, MUSIC AND PROPERTIES,
The whole under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
and pronounced by Press and public the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE RIVAL SORCERERS,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACES,
THE BALLET OF LACES,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST,
THE PRETTY PLACE,
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
For the LAST TIME, in the drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE,
And the burlesque of THE MAGIC JOKE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, will be presented the beautiful drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.
Rody O'Connor.....Mr. Barney Williams
Kitty Killeen.....Mrs. Barney Williams
To be followed by the charming burlesque of
THE MAGIC JOKE.
Prince Doloroso.....Mrs. Barney Williams
To conclude with the farce of
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney.....Mr. Barney Williams

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FORTY-THIRD OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
Second night of Lortzing's charming comic opera of
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUETZ,)
With its great cast and perfect ensemble.
TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Nov. 30,
ELEVENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
With an extraordinary attractive programme.
Admission.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra
Family Circle.....25 cents
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
VALUABLE ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
Lately imported from Italy by
Messrs. VITI BROS., late VITO VITI & SONS,
of Philadelphia, comprising
GROUPS, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF GREAT VALUE,
To be sold at auction without any reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock,
By HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
At their Salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway,
Comprising a large collection of elegant marble statuary, of the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., of and successors to the late firm of VITO VITI & SONS, of Philadelphia. This will be the first sale of the kind ever made in this City, as it will comprise statuary only, and no fancy goods whatever will be included in the sale. It is also the first sale for many years which has been made for the firm in New-York, and all the works of art offered are of a superior character, and such as must elicit the approbation of all our amateurs.
The catalogues will be ready in a few days, and will contain full descriptions of the several pieces offered; and as there has been no sales of any importance in this branch since the great sale of statuary made by Sig. VITO VITI at the ALHAMBRA HALL, in 1850, and as the present catalogue will comprise works of art of a refined nature only, it is presumed the sale will be largely attended.
The statuary will be on exhibition one day before the sale

VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,
Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK, }
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The attention of capitalists desiring to invest in valuable property in the vicinity of New-York is invited to the sale of the well-known Anthony Johnson farm, situate on the south side of Staten Island. The farm contains 128 acres, consisting of valuable farmland, woodland and meadow; and is one of the best farms on the island. It is located near the outer bay, within a short distance of the New-Dorp station of the Staten Island Railroad, and commands a fine view of the outer bay and ocean, and would make a very desirable gentleman's residence. Sale to take place Dec. 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court-house, in the village of Richmond. For further particulars, apply to H. B. METCALFE, Referee, Richmond Village, Staten Island; or JOHN C. THOMPSON, Quarantine Landing; or to H. W. ROBINSON, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York. See auction sales.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant centre-tables, marble inlaid centre-tables, mahogany extension dining table, oak etageres, mahogany sideboard, mahogany dressing bureaus, work-stand, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, mahogany and black walnut washstands, black walnut marble-top washstands, mahogany easy chairs in hair cloth, sofas in hair cloth, divans in chintz, lounges in chintz, towel rack, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, comforters, &c.; china, glass and crockery ware, oil-cloth, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock, an elegant rosewood 6¾ octave piano, made by Buttikoffer, of beautiful tone.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, lace curtains, oil-cloths, carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding, cottage suites, cutlery, plated ware, oil-paintings, crockery and glassware, &c.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, a superb stock of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate parcels. Catalogues at sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE Public Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., one [illegible] Cow, to pay expenses.
WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Pound Master.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon and Howe's, for sale on [illegible] balance in monthly installments. [illegible], No. 530 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1862.
THANKSGIVING DAY
attractions continued.
THE DRAMA,
THE SEA KING,
THE SEA KING,
THE SEA KING,
OR THE
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
And the laughable Comic Burletta,
LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING at 7½.
The following brilliant novelties and curiosities will be on exhibition at all hours, day and evening:
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
New and beautiful
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD.
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FAIR
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
For the Benefit of the
INSTITUTION, NO. 334 6TH-AV.,
FOR THE
CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.
To continue one week, commencing
MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.
Single admission, 10 cents; season tickets, 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.
THE ONLY PRIVATE SKATING POND
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES OF GROUND,
located between 4th and 5th-avs., 57th and 59th-sts.
The Pond will be opened under the management of OSCAR F. OATMAN, Esq., late President of the Washington Skating Pond of Brooklyn.
Only a limited number of persons of character and respectability will be received as subscribers.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies.....$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets.....2 50
Minor, under 15 years.....5 00
Tickets for sale at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House, and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, No. 474 Broadway. All communications must be addressed to the principal office.
JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

L. A. BENJAMIN & BROTHERS' CONCERTS for Dec. 1 and 2, are postponed. The rainy weather during the past month has rendered it impossible to rehearse so large a number of children in time. All the young singers are requested to be punctual at their classes next week.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years.
GEO. STECK.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them smooth and snowy white; are [illegible] water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY BANK, Checks on said Bank, as follows, viz.:
$800, Jona. Fithian, drawer, dated 28th or 29th Aug., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 8th Sept., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 10th Sept., 1862.
$100, John T. Dayton, drawer, dated 10th Oct. 1862.
$50, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 27th Oct., 1862.
$20, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 10th Oct., 1862.
$50, G. Huntington, drawer, dated 30th Oct., 1862.
$40, Chas. Smith, drawer, dated 21st Feb., 1862.
Also, draft of D. Congdon, on Fellows, Hoffman & Co. dated about 17th Oct., 1862, for $85 75.
The public is cautioned against taking any of the above.

LOST—IN BLEECKER-ST. OR BROADWAY, A lady's GOLD WATCH, containing a photograph in the back case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 105 Bleecker-st., with VINCENT COLYEY.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 28TH INST., BETWEEN Fulton Ferry and 9th-st., an English lever GOLD OPEN-FACED WATCH, No. 18,084, with curb chain attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 30 Warren-st.

LOCAL POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches by James T. Brady, John Van Buren, and Others.

Last evening, a Democratic meeting, slimly attended, was held in Cooper Institute, in order to ratify the nomination of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, as Comptroller, and JOHN E. DEVLIN, as Corporation Counsel. Until the arrival of ELIJAH F. PURDY, Hon. AUGUSTUS BELMONT was elected Chairman, who, upon taking the Chair, said that he considered that the coming municipal election would have a vast national importance. The voice of the Democratic Party had already spoken by the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor. [Cheers.] This election had already had its effect all over the Union, for, even in Connecticut, where, for the last twenty years, no Democratic majority had been given, now it was largely ahead. Abolitionism would soon receive its death blow, and the Union would be restored as it was, and the Constitution as it is.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, who was welcomed with great cheering.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES T. BRADY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I did not anticipate that upon me would devolve, to-night, the pleasure and the honor of being the first to address this large, intelligent, enthusiastic meeting. I came here for two purposes, each of them near to my heart; and I must name as the first the intense desire, which will last as long as the light of life burns in my bosom—[bravo]—while I have the capacity to speak at all—to address the Democracy in their assembled multitude, [cheers,] but I referred to that pleasure in my taste and in my expression, the realization, the fond hope I had of meeting here to-night, and listening with delight to his accents—him whom we have recently elected to the position of Executive of the State of New-York. And yet, my fellow-citizens, if I could permit myself to be stimulated by the low feeling of envy, I might have been prevented from coming to witness an ovation to him, for there is a marked difference between HORATIO SEYMOUR and myself—he was a candidate for the office of Governor of this State, and he got it; I was a candidate for the same position, and I did not get it. [Laughter—"You didn't want it, Mr. BRADY."] You will excuse me from entering at large into the reasons for that singular result; but I do remember that some years ago, when the Democracy, with that logical capacity by which they were always distinguished, were attempting to explain their defeat in a particular election, one of the Democratic papers suggested that probably the reason was that more votes got into the opposition ballot-box than on our side; and I am very much afraid that that was my case. [Laughter.]

Permit me, after having thus introduced myself to you in the familiar way in which I like to speak to my fellow-men, drawing myself near to them if I do not draw them near to me, to read to you the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, explaining why he cannot be present to-night. [Cheers.] I called him "Governor" SEYMOUR. If I were more correct in phrase, I would have said Governor *elect*; but when the voice of the conservative people of New-York has declared that he shall succeed Mr. MORGAN in the Gubernatorial Chair, he is more than any Governor who has yet held that position. [Cheers.] It is an evidence of the triumph referred to by our worthy Chairman in the remarks which he made to you this evening, in which, while he advocated, as I advocate, a vigorous, earnest, unflinching and unfaltering prosecution of the war, [cheers,] he at the same time insisted that it should be prosecuted, not to establish a military Government in either division of the United States of America, but to establish the Constitution of the United States perpetually—[loud cheers, rendering inaudible the conclusion of the sentence.] I will now read Gov. SEYMOUR's letter:

UTICA, Nov. 27, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Since I accepted yesterday your invitation to attend the meeting at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, I find it will not be possible for me to leave here and reach your city in season on this occasion. I have been constantly absent from home during the past three months, and the short notice which I had of the meeting, put it out of my power to arrange my affairs so that I can be in New-York before Saturday or Monday next. I regret this, as I wished to avail myself of the earliest opportunity to express publicly my gratification with the vast majority given in your city in favor of conservative principles. I also wish to do all in my power to uphold and strengthen the inauguration of the Conservative Party, and to contribute as far as possible to the success of their candidate at the pending election.

Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To MORGAN E. HARRIS, ESQ.

And now, having accomplished all that was in my mind in regard to the Governor that is and the Governor that is not, I want to name another reason I had for coming to this meeting—it was that I might have the satisfaction of testifying in any feeble way in my power, my gratification at the opportunity of speaking a word for my fellow-townsman, my fellow-Democrat of the Sixth Ward, the honest, intelligent and excellent MATHEW BRENNAN. [Cheers.] I know there are men here that belong to the old Sixth Ward, and who will not listen with any displeasure to the few reminiscences of that locality in which I am about to indulge; and I know that the gentlemen from other Wards or even gentlemen of other politics, if they be here, will not consider it out of taste for me to make these brief references to the past. There is no man who has reached even the period of life to which I have attained—and I have no claim yet to be called venerable—there is no man, even if he be not decorated like some whom I see in this assemblage, with those white hairs, honorable memorials of well-spent lives, who, in the sincerity and fullness of his soul's expression, would not like to turn back the tide of time and resume the generosity of youth with all its faults. [Cheers.] In my youth, when I did call myself a politician, I used to devote myself until the small hours of the morning, if I had no power to do more, to the mechanical service of folding the tickets that were to insure the Democratic majority; and I did it in the society of men who have since become distinguished, because, apart from the noble principles of the Democratic Party, we were urged on to our efforts by a name that the spirit of God Himself has sanctified in our memories — the name of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON. [Loud cheers.] I was a spectator and participant in the great fight through the Bank excitement consequent upon the removal of the deposits, and I must say that there I saw moral and physical force, even to the attack upon the arsenal, and the man in the claret-colored coat. [Laughter.] I conceived then a devotion to the Sixth Ward, which neither vicissitude nor adversity, neither prosperity nor fortune, good or ill, has ever diminished in the slightest degree.

The speaker gave several other reminiscences of the "Old Sixth," and spoke feelingly, and at considerable length, of a former ornament of that locality now deceased, named TERRY MCGOWAN, whose memory he would cherish to the latest moment of his life, because he was an honest man.

He then alluded to Mr. BRENNAN, the candidate for Comptroller, and insisted that he was well qualified to fulfill the duties of the office. Mr. HAWS might have administered the affairs of the City very well; but he would remind the Democracy of New-York that it was not well to have the power and the finances of the General Government, of the State, and of the City, in the same hands at the same time. From the first moment of Republican ascendancy there had been a systematic attempt on their part, having control of the State Legislature, to dwarf the City of New-York; and it was time for the Constitution-loving Democracy to see that the public money should be applied to lawful, honorable, National and patriotic purposes.

I will, with your permission, now leave. [Cries of "No, no."] Oh! I had no idea, my friends, of leaving this place. I am very much obliged to you for the compliment, but when I said that I liked to address the Democracy, I had no thought of leaving on such short notice. [Cheers and laughter.] I meant to say I was going to leave this subject of local politics and my friend Mr. BRENNAN, with this single observation, and then allude very briefly to national topics. It has been said in the papers, (I think in the TIMES,) that Mr. BRENNAN has merely occupied the position of captain of police, I think, and police justice, and it was not considered that the tenancy of either of these prepared him to discharge the duties of a financial position so responsible as that of Comptroller. What had been, (to use a fashionable phrase,) the antecedents of Mr. HAWS, before he became Comptroller, I do not propose to consider. Some of you may remember that, in Tammany Hall, I was opposed to giving the election of the heads of departments to the people—seeing that one of the difficulties of electing officers of that nature was that we could not be sure of the precise qualifications of him who presented himself as a candidate. According to the views of the paper I have spoken of, I would not be competent for the office. [A VOICE—HENRY J. RAYMOND is a humbug.]

My friend, he will not agree with you. [Laughter and cheers.] Nor will I. He is a man of ability, and I never will go out of my way to say anything against the personal qualifications of a gentleman who is opposed to me in politics; because I really think it is possible for a man to differ with me in politics or religion, and yet be perfectly sane. [Laughter and applause.] But I say that I would not be qualified for the position of Comptroller, in the sense in which some of the gentlemen speak of that office. I claim to know something of the history and laws of this City; but when you come to speak of figures and arithmetic (except it be the figure of a *ballet corps* in the opera, or the arithmetic which makes us a fee) I am utterly deficient. [Laughter.]

If it should turn out that Mr. BRENNAN was inadequate to take part in some financial discussions, (which he did not admit,) how would he differ from the Secretaries of the Treasury we have had? How few men were there in the world who had the peculiar intellectual faculties which enabled them to discharge with perfect accuracy such duties as devolved upon the Comptroller. But if Mr. BRENNAN was ever involved in any difficulty, and should want a friend to advise him, he would find them in abundance all round, and among them all his portly, smooth and judicious friend, DEVLIN, Corporation Counsel. [Applause.]

Mr. BRADY then left the consideration of local questions, to indulge in a few words with the Democracy and with Conservative Republicans, in regard to the position of the country; and he begged them if in what he had to say, he should express what they did not fully approve, to do him the justice to consider that what he uttered was not an ebullition of the moment, but the result of such mature reflection as he was capable of giving to any important subject which might engage his mind. He remembered when this war broke out, and from his office window in Broadway, he saw the magnificent battalions of men moving with grand and perpetual tread to the scene of conflict, he had a feeling of exhilaration which stirred the hearts of the American people; but when he saw them go through the streets now, it was with the utmost difficulty that he refrained from tears. And why? It was with a feeling of deep humiliation, in the first place, that he witnessed the conduct of the South, and he was talking to Democrats, who wanted to do justice to all men. As soon as they broke out in rebellion, they appealed to a foreign Power! It was an insult to the Democracy. If they had depended upon them, they would have secured them all their rights under the Constitution from now to all time. [Cheers.] Others might have deserted them, the fanatics in every portion of the North might have assailed them, but on the platform around him, and among the assembly he addressed, were hearts unselfish, comprehensive and national, that would have maintained their rights, even to their own exclusion from the councils of the nation. [Cheers.] And under the auspices of the pure-minded and right-minded Democracy, he would say to the South, if they had any lingering for the Union, then in the name of that Union, by all the recollections of the past, by all their hopes of the future, come back into this Union, shake hands with the Democracy, and in less time than the most hopeful prophet could suggest, the Democracy would have control of the Government, reinstate the Constitution, and have the Union as it was, with all their rights and privileges secured. [Loud applause.]

Mr. BRADY desired to make one or two suggestions which he had not yet been mentioned. Each portion of this now divided empire was greater than any Power in Europe. In speaking of Gen. MCCLELLAN, he quoted the letter of a Southern soldier, to the effect that his "Fabian" policy had done more to injure the South than anything else in this contest. He spoke in high terms of the ability and patriotism of Gen. BURNSIDE; but believed and hoped that the necessities of the Government would devolve upon them the necessity of calling back MCCLELLAN. [Cheers.] Whether he was recalled or not, he wanted it understood that the Democracy always carried forward the wars of this country, and meant to carry this to a most triumphant result, always keeping the Constitution of the United States in advance. He alluded to the fact that in one district of England (Lancashire) there were 300,000 operatives almost in a starving condition, caused by the cessation of a particular article of commerce with this country, to show the folly of any attempt at intervention on her part. Although regarding war as one of the most unfortunate calamities that could occur to any nation, if England did not behave better, he hoped the two divisions of the country would be united together, some time, and give her a taste of the American quality.

However disintegrated the Republic might be, however separate and apart the States might be kept, if the South would but do something toward coming back and being united with the Democracy, all the stars of the old flag would glitter as bright as they used to do, and shine on through the long lapse of ages forever and forever. [Prolonged cheers.]

While waiting for Mr. VAN BUREN, the meeting was addressed by Mr. THOS. C. FIELDS, DR. BRADFORD, Mr. NORTON, and THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, who all strongly denounced the Administration.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN.

It was after 10 o'clock when Mr. VAN BUREN was introduced. He acknowledged the kindness with which he was received, and regretted the absence of the Governor elect. They were assembled to take measures with regard to the election of Comptroller and Counsel for the Corporation. It was true, these were municipal offices, and taxpayers would feel at liberty to vote for men who would best secure their interests, without regard to party ties. The present nominations had been made in an unusual manner, not heretofore known to the party, and it was but frank to admit that such a nomination, not being in conformity to any party usage, they were at liberty to ratify or reject it, as they felt disposed. He would support the candidates, because he considered it for the best interests of the taxpayers and of the City to do so. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the ability and integrity of Mr. DEVELIN, as a lawyer and a gentleman; and while admitting that Mr. BRENNAN had no pretensions to a high degree of education, he contended that he was as well qualified in that regard as was Mr. HAWS, when elected,—as Mr. FLAGG, as STEPHEN ALLEN and WALTER BOWNE, when called to discharge the duties of Mayor; or as DANL. T. TOMPKINS, or ANDREW JACKSON; and he would be the last man to admit that they ever had a better President. Mr. VAN BUREN had proceeded some time in eulogizing Mr. HAWS as a pure-minded, honest, upright man, when (being reminded that he was pleading the cause of the wrong client,) he corrected himself, amid much laughter, by saying he meant MATHEW T. BRENNAN. He then proceeded to draw up an indictment against Mr. HAWS, charging that under his administration the taxable debt of the City had been largely increased, and the annual taxes had gone on accumulating until he had become alarmed, and had to take measures, not to reduce the taxes, but to conceal the amount and postpone the burden on the people.

The security of the Administration rested in a strict obedience to the Constitution. As soon as they stepped beyond it, they resolved society into its elements, and made the ascendancy of one or the other party a question of physical force, and he had no doubt as to how it would result in New-York or New-Jersey. He had gone to Washington to see if the Administration would dare to arrest him. They had not done it; and he warned the men who instigated the late arrests that if they or any of them set foot upon the soil of New-York, he would arrest them.

At the conclusion of Mr. VAN BUREN's speech, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN addressed the meeting, when it adjourned *sine die*.

A platform was erected outside, and several speakers, none of any note, addressed a select few who were bearing transparencies, but after a short time they dispersed, and quiet reigned supreme.

MATTERS IN THE SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The unfriendly feeling which exists between the Tammany and Mozart bodies has led to trouble in nearly every Ward. In the Seventeenth District, the Republican nominee is Mr. WM. DUNNING, opposed to whom is Col. LONG, the present efficient Councilman. Mr. LONG has received the hearty nomination and support of the Tammany wing of the Constitutional Union Party. Mr. MCQUADE's name has been mentioned as the possible Mozart candidate, but as yet he has received no regular nomination. The choice will be between Mr. DUNNING, of whom we have before spoken, and Col. LONG, whose exertions in behalf of the soldiers' wives and children have endeared him to many suffering families.

Thus far the Mozart faction has been able to agree upon no one. The Long and McQuade men stand three and three at present, with the chances in favor of the Colonel. Should he be indorsed by this Convention, his election becomes a matter of certainty.

An Order from Gen. Meagher on the Subject of Resignations.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, HANCOCK'S DIVISION,
COUCH'S CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN CAMP BEFORE FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Nov. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.—The Brigadier General considers it expedient officially to inform the brigade that, some few officers of his command having recently sent in their resignations, he felt it to be his duty respectfully to withhold his approval of the same.

Being most desirous of having his feelings and intentions in regard to the brigade fully understood at this important moment of its career, the Brigadier-General departs, to a partial extent, from the usages of the service, and while he maintains that he is accountable for his official acts and conduct to his superiors in rank alone, he is influenced, on this occasion, by the friendliest consideration for all those under him, and of his free accord renders an explanation of his action in relation to the resignations of the officers in question.

Proudly bearing in mind, as he shall ever do in life, the conduct of these officers in not less than eight desperate engagements, the Brigadier-General felt that he would be doing an injustice to them of a grievous character were he to approve of a proceeding which, under present circumstances, would expose them to imputations affecting the reputation which their bravery and chivalry have achieved. For this reason, in the first place, the Brigadier-General declined to approve and forward their resignations.

These resignations, the Brigadier-General has reason to believe, were, for the most part, prompted by the recall of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Unless he misunderstands them, they were intended as a signal expression of devotion to that trusted and beloved young General. The devotion to a General, however popular and richly endowed with talents, and by nature magically qualified to attract and bind soldiers to him, ought not to be allowed to interrupt for a moment the loyal and intimate relations which should ever unite the soldier to his flag and the citizen to the State.

Commanding a brigade composed principally of Irish soldiers, the Brigadier-General considers it not out of place to remind them that the great error of the Irish people, in their struggle for an independent national existence, has been their passionate and blind adherence to an individual, instead of to a principle or cause. Thus for generations their heroic efforts in the right direction have been feverish and spasmodic, when they should have been continuous, equable and consistent.

The placing on the public records the resignations referred to would have renewed in the history of this country, to the disparagement of our race, this fatal error of a nature which is at once so vehement and so weak, so faithful and yet so wayward, so variable in great undertakings, and yet so persistent in those lesser ones which merely concern a chief, a prince, or the favorite political leader of the day. For this reason, also, the Brigadier-General declined to approve and forward the resignations in question. But there was another reason still. At this moment, when the Union army confronts the forces of the enemy, and a battle of the gravest consequence to the authority and grandeur of the American nation is close at hand, the Brigadier-General holds it to be the sacred duty of every officer of the brigade to appear at the head of his men, and with them generously and heartily share the fortunes of the day. Our loved and honored comrades—those who carried muskets as well as those who carried swords—who died the death of heroes in the swamps and woods before Richmond, from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill, would turn away their faces from us in their glory, and disown us with a parting wave of the hand which in this life did its sworn work so grandly—were they to behold us acting in contradiction of the example they set us, and to furnish us with which they were prodigal of their beaming youth, with all its promises, of their matured manhood, with all its fruits—of their homes, their lives, their very graves beside their kindred—welcoming and challenging, as they did, the death-stroke, in ecstasies of disinterestedness and courage.

To stand, then, by the brigade at this moment, is a duty from which nothing but absolute physical incapacity should, or can, exonerate an officer. Resignations, persisted in at such a moment, are tantamount to desertions. They subject the officers to discredit, if not to disgrace, who urge them. They weaken the military force, and tend emphatically to its demoralization. They cannot be sanctioned for an instant by any officer having the efficiency and the character of the army at heart. They shall be discountenanced, condemned, rebuked, and reprobated, and that in terms of unqualified severity, by the Brigadier-General commanding the Irish Brigade.

The private soldier of the brigade must do his duty. The commissioned officer must do his duty. The Brigadier-General will see to this, and, seeing to it, will exercise a rigorous impartiality; so that between the private and the commissioned officer there shall be no distinction whatever tolerated in the discharge of their respective duties. Indeed, it will be not only expected, but required, that the latter shall be, if possible, more punctual, diligent, and zealous than the former in the fulfillment of his military obligations.

In conclusion, the Brigadier-General proudly declares his conviction that to the overwhelming majority of the officers of the brigade these latter remarks of his cannot, as they do not, have the slightest application. The few sluggards, imbeciles, and cowards who once held commissions in it, most happily for its well-being and good name, have been ignominiously sent about their business, and in their disgrace the brigade has been purified, strengthened, and exalted.

For his own part, the Brigadier-General will stand by his brigade to the last. So long as Heaven spares his life, he will be true to the brigade that has been true to him, that has been true to its oath, true to the high spirit as well as to the strict letter of the military law, true to the brighter history, the pride, and expectations of their noble, soldierly old race—the race of the O'Donnells of Spain, the MacMahons of France, the Nugents of Austria, the O'Neils and Sarsfields. While a shred of the flag that symbolizes this race defies the ravages of the battle, and fifty men be left to hold it high and haughty in the face of death, the Brigadier-General, should it be the will of God, shall be found standing firm and faithful at his post; and this determination, he is confident, animates and fires this moment every true heart in the Irish Brigade.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The English Press on the Proposition to Mediate.

The mails by the *Africa* reached this City after midnight, and we have time this morning to give but a few brief extracts from our files. The main features of the news, however, have already been received by telegraph.

The English Press on the Mediation Question.

From the London Times.

The course which the Queen's Ministers have chosen, will, we think, satisfy not only the English public, but even the reflecting men in France, and the Emperor himself. He may have been desirous to let the Federals see that the disapprobation of the war which is so general on this side the ocean, was not without its effect on the chief Governments of Europe. Reports have been so many and so various on this subject, that the Emperor has done well to let the opinion of his Government be fully known. It was said by speakers like Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, that England—base England—was the only enemy which the Federals had in Europe, and that the Continental Sovereigns sympathized deeply with the efforts of the Americans to preserve their Union. To abuse the Britisher, and to express unbounded confidence in France and Russia, has been the universal practice of the Republican orators, some of them, no doubt, believing what they said, but the greater number impelled only by a splenetic hatred of ourselves, and a hope that they would sunder us from our allies on American questions. All this is at an end now. In every household, in every soldier's tent, both North and South, it will be known in a fortnight's time, not only that the French Emperor wishes to end the war, but that he thinks it cannot end in the subjugation of the South. The moral effect of this European discussion is, indeed, as great as if the three Powers had actually tendered their mediation. If a joint note were read to Mr. SEWARD at Washington, it could add little to the warning he receives from the dispatches of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and Lord RUSSELL, and even from the temper of the Russian Government. What the judgment of the British Ministry is, may be learnt from the passage in Lord RUSSELL's note in which he speaks of "watching carefully the progress of opinion in America," and of his "hope" that it may be found to have undergone, or may hereafter undergo, a change, so that "the three Courts may then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of it being accepted by "the two contending parties." We cannot, therefore, look upon the proposal of the French Emperor as having been wholly useless, inasmuch as it has called forth such clear opinions from the two leading nations of Europe, and gives, also, reason to believe that the Russia, which the Republicans affect so much to admire, is equally opposed to the policy of Washington.

Long, however, before these dispatches reach the New World, one great question will have been fully decided. The fate of the Constitutional Party in the United States hung on the elections which were held in the first week of the present month. In New-York City everything was forgotten but the approaching struggle between Mr. SEYMOUR and Gen. WADSWORTH, and that not only the eyes of the Federal Government were fixed upon that great event, but that all through the North it was accepted as the decisive constitutional battle of the day. Of the chances of the two parties we, of course, know nothing except what comes to us by rumor, but it seems that the Democrats are exceedingly sanguine of success. If these hopes be realized, it will be indeed a severe blow to the Republican party, since the country districts of New-York have been almost as much opposed to the South as are the New-England States themselves, and it could only be the disgust inspired by the proceedings of the Government which could have so changed the opinions of this large population. In a few hours, perhaps, we shall learn how the battle has gone, not only in New-York, but in several other States which hold their elections at the same time. It is a momentous contest, since the dominant party appear to have abandoned all respect for law, and openly threaten their opponents with their vengeance in case of a Republican defeat. It may be that the elections will be merely the prelude to some sharper and more deadly struggle.

From the Morning Herald.

Such are the terms in which Lord RUSSELL refuses the proposal of our Imperial ally for a joint effort to bring about an accommodation between the American belligerents—such is the language with which he mocks the hopes and insults the misery of half a million of starving English laborers. It is thought probable that Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet may like to continue the war, and of course they must please themselves. We could not think of doing such a lawless thing as to compel them to listen to the voice of reason, of justice, and of humanity. They have a right to go on as long as they please; to burn neutral ships in neutral waters, to blockade British harbors, to plunder British vessels while engaged in a legitimate traffic between one neutral harbor and another, to imprison British subjects in New-Orleans, and to starve British subjects in Manchester. Far be it from us to interfere with the gratification of their frantic passions, or to thwart the schemes of their criminal ambition. Perish the South, perish the cotton trade, perish the millions whom it supports, rather than that England should go to war in vindication of her wounded honor, or, with a perfect certainty that war will not be the result, interfere to influence for their own good and for that of the civilized world a people drunk with blood and mad with the greed of illimitable empire! Everything is to be sacrificed to the vain hope of retaining the parliamentary support of Messrs. BRIGHT and COBDEN, and the still more absurd delusion that, by abject patience and dastardly submission, we may avert the vindictive wrath and pacify the causeless hatred of the mongrel rabble which controls the Government of the Northern States. Of all political crimes since history began, this which has just been committed by the English Government is one of the most foolish and the most unpardonable. For cold-blooded cruelty and pusillanimous betrayal of duty, Lord RUSSELL and his colleagues are hardly to be matched among statesmen, living or dead. If their rivals in guilt are to be found, they must be sought among the Generals and Ministers of Mr. LINCOLN, and the agitators and self-styled preachers of the Gospel who hound them on to deeds of wickedness unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare.

From the Daily News.

The *Daily News* shows that the proposal of France would benefit the South and injure the North. "Confederate paper," it says, "would go up, and the South would supply itself with commodities which would enable it to enter upon the war next Spring, prepared to continue it for years. The proposal is one which would deprive the North of all the advantages of the approaching campaign, which it has been preparing for at the cost of millions, and in which its naval resources are calculated to give it peculiar advantages. The North is to be asked to forego the use of its large gunboat fleet just in the season when the rivers are full, and every circumstance is favorable for naval operations. There is nothing in the proposal to set over against these disadvantages for the North. What is more important is, that the reinforcement of the South, which it would be the means of procuring, would enable the Confederate Government to dictate its own terms of peace."

REBEL ATTACK ON NEWBERN.

THE ATTEMPT A COMPLETE FAILURE.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, Nov. 21,
Via FORT MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 28.

On Tuesday some 400 rebels, under command of Brig.-Gen. MARTIN, attempted to drive in our pickets and take the city. They advanced on the Trent road from Pollocksville, and succeeded in driving (after a brisk skirmish) the pickets for a short distance. About 800 rebels then marched through the woods seven miles to capture two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-seventh and one company of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, stationed at Batchelor's Creek, on the railroad. The rebels met with a hot reception, and were defeated, falling back in disorder, and retreating on the double quick.

The rebels thought to take our forces unawares, but Col. JOHN KURTZ, of the Massachusetts Twenty-third, the Provost-Marshal in command of the post, was prepared at all points.

Deserters from the rebel army are quite numerous—fifteen came in on the 16th inst.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 27.

On Saturday last, an expedition left Yorktown, consisting of three gunboats, and six hundred of the Eleventh Maine Regiment. They returned yesterday, after having scouted ten miles beyond Wabjack Bay, where they destroyed extensive and valuable rebel saltworks.

Last Tuesday, our pickets near Williamsburgh captured eight rebels, who were sent to Fortress Monroe.

A flag of truce leaves here early to-morrow morning for City Point, to bring down Union-prisoners in charge of Capt. MILFORD.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Attempts made to Burn the City—A Rebel Cavalry Raid.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Nov. 28.

The incendiaries have been trying to burn the city of Memphis. On Sunday there were ten different attempts made to set the city on fire, and on Monday fourteen, showing conclusively that there is a concerted movement for the destruction of the city. Great alarm exists in consequence.

On Tuesday morning 250 rebel cavalry took the town of Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, burning the Station-house and other property. They also took one company of Federal soldiers prisoners

Institution of Rev. Morgan Dix.

To-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., Rev. MORGAN DIX, who was recently elected to the Rectorship of the stately Corporation at the head of Wall-street, will be formally "instituted," in the presence of the City clergy and the members of the church. The services will be deeply interesting, and will attract a large attendance.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP—The cheapest and best soap for all washing purposes that has ever been brought before the people. Used by the editors of all the daily and weekly papers in New-York and Brooklyn, and by intelligent families generally. Sold by grocers generally. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-street, corner Franklin-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is still the centre of attraction to all who enjoy Thanksgiving by way of amusements. The same elegant and fascinating play, that so delighted the tens of thousands on that day—the "Sea King, or Ice Queen's Vow"—with a laughable farce added, will be played this afternoon and evening. This gives ladies and children a fine opportunity to see it. Go early and get a good seat.

[Advertisement.]

FANCY FURS AT KNOX'S.—KNOX has a very handsome and costly variety of these stylish and comfortable appendages of out-door costume, which is deserving the attention of our lady readers, any of whom can purchase a "set" at his store, No. 212 Broadway, to better advantage that at any other establishment in town. KNOX's prices must command plenty of buyers, and cause his stock of Furs to rapidly diminish.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CARTER—WALKER.—On Thanksgiving Day, in the South 3d-st. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. J. D. Wells, BENJAMIN CARTER to MAGGIE A. WALKER, all of Brooklyn.

FISHER—DWENGER.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. D. Strobel, D. D., GEORGE W. FISHER to ROSIE, eldest daughter of G. H. Dwenger, all of Brooklyn City.

JACKSON—BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by Rev. John M. Ward, of Mamaroneck, GEORGE H. JACKSON to ANNIE E., daughter of Jefferson Brown, Esq., all of this City.

HAVENS—CRANE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, ASHER C. HAVENS to JANE A., daughter of the late Benjamin F. Crane, all of this City.

KALLY—SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. J. N. KALLY to Miss VENIE, daughter of Capt. I. Sherman, all of that city. No cards issued.

LUDDEN—HOWARD.—In Flushing L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, Lieut. WILLIAM A. LUDDEN and LIBBIE, daughter of Edward Howard, all of Flushing.

POWELL—HALEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Edward Jessup, JOHN G. F. POWELL to HENRIETTA HALEY, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Portland and Bath, Me., papers please copy.

SMITH—CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Nathan F. Chapman, Mr. EDWIN A. SMITH, of West Troy, to Miss ANNIE B., daughter of Lebbeus Chapman, of Brooklyn. No cards.

VANDERBILT—HADDOCK.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. J. S. VANDERBILT to Miss SARAH J. HADDOCK, all of this City.

WHEELER—DYCKES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday morning, Nov. 27, by Rev. R. Codling, Mr. GEO. E. WHEELER, of Brooklyn, to Miss HANNAH MARIA, daughter of Robert Dyckes, of Setauket, L. I. No cards.

DIED.

BACKUS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, Rev. SAMUEL BACKUS, aged 75 years.

Funeral service at his late residence, Classon-av., one door north of Fulton-av., Saturday, Nov. 29, at 12 M. Acquaintances and friends are invited to attend, without other notice. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for burial.

BATHGATE.—In Morrisania, N. Y., on Monday morning, Nov. 24, JOHN BATHGATE, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 1 o'clock.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, JAPHET BISHOP, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, corner of 10th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 28, Miss MELISSA BROOKS.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law, Gilbert H. White, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, from No. 301 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be conveyed to Chester, Orange County, for interment.

CALDWELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, at Malvern, England, ROBERT CALDWELL, a native of South Carolina, aged 53 years, formerly of the house of Caldwell & Coleman, of this City.

DAVISON.—In Lincoln, Ill., on Wednesday, Nov. 26, ALFRED HENNEN DAVISON, son of John R. and M. L. Davison.

EARLE.—At Catasauqua, Penn., MARIA, wife of Cornelius Earle, of this City, aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral services will appear in the papers of Monday.

FANNING.—On Friday, Nov. 28, of consumption, WILLIAM HENRY FANNING.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M. The remains are to be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Mr. FANNING was in the employ of Messrs. Lord & Taylor 17 years, always faithful in the discharge of his duties, and respected by all who knew him.

OLIVER.—On Friday evening, Nov. 28, ELLEN MATILDA, wife of John W. Oliver, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 197 West 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The members of Trinity M. E. Church, and the friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ The funeral services of HENRY PINKHAM, killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, will be held at No. 211 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

PORTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, CHARLES B. PORTER, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, A. D. Porter, No. 32 Sands-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Saturday 29th, inst., without further invitation.

STUYVESANT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, relict of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 132 2d-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—J. Bradshawe, J. Payeras, M. Martinez, Mrs. M. Gilson, Master J. E. Gilson, J. McCaffney, P. Saunders, E. Kinsella, J. Spencer, W. Pauy, H. McCauley, W. Keefe, C. Boye, J. Boye.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 12 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 36 | Gov. Island. 2 24 | Hell Gate.... 3 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 28.

Arrived.

Steamship British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana Nov. 22, via Nassau 24th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Mr. A. H. Gilson, of Ohio, came on board at Nassau, and died on the morning of the 26th, of consumption.

U. S. steam transport Delaware, Cannon, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 25, 5 P. M., with mails and passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport George C. Collins, Nickerson, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,
By the United States Marshal, under the superintendence of the undersigned United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Ward & Gove's Union Warehouse, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, Simeon Draper, Auctioneer, the remaining portion of the
CARGO OF THE STEAMER STETTIN,
CONSISTING OF
CLOTHS, ARMY BLANKETS,
SHIRTINGS, DRY GOODS,
SHOES AND LEATHER,
DRUGS, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE.
Also, the
CARGO OF THE STEAMER ANN,
CONSISTING OF
COFFEE, TEA,
DRUGS,
MUSKETS,
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a portion of the cargo of the
STEAMER ELIZABETH,
CONSISTING OF
SALTPETRE
And KEROSENE OIL.
Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale, at the office of S. Draper, Esq., No. 86 Pine-st.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!! viz.:
NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.
Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen
COLLARS
DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,
A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.
This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

CONSUMPTION,
DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," which is considered one of the most useful productions of modern times. Accompanying this is a prescription for the permanent eradication of Fits and Dyspepsia. It also gives a new method of curing Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Obstinate Coughs, &c. Both Treatise and Prescription will be sent free to all who will address the author as above, inclosing a stamp for return postage.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON,
PALE AND AMBER
STOCK ALES.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.
Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depot Nos. 31 and 34 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.

PEREGO'S
UNDER SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place. The following officers of the Association, and members of the Ward Committees, are authorised to receive subscriptions, viz.:
James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
James Boorman, Vice-President, No. 13 Washington-square.
James Lenox, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
Horatio Allen, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
A. R. Wetmore, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
John A. Green, Vice-President, No. 72 South-st.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
Wards.
1..James C. Ramsey, No. 137 Cedar-st.
2..George W. Abbe, No. 39 Barclay-st.
3..H. S. Tarbell, [illegible]
4..Oliver W. Woodford, No. 110 Madison-st.
5..A. R. Wetmore, No. 81 Vesey-st.
6..Stephen Conover, No. 110 Leonard-st.
7..Mathew Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.
8..Joseph B. Collins, No. 97 West 11th-st.
9..[illegible]
10..W. A. Fraser, No. [illegible] Broome-st.
11..James Little, No. [illegible] 7th-st.
12..A. J. Belloni, 2d-av., corner East [illegible]-st.
13..Lewis Chichester, No. 292 East Broadway.
14..David Terry, No. 199 Mulberry-st.
15..Thomas Denny, No. 11 Clinton-place.
16..L. Jackson, No. 27 West 18th-st.
17..S. C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Mark's place.
18..A. W. Spies, No. 57 East 21st-st.
19..Wm. Leckie, No. 137 East 5th-st.
20..James Demarest, No. 198 West 32d-st.
21..Wm. B. Bibbins, M. D., No. 53 Lexington-av.
22..A. M. Lyon, No. 92 West 42d-st.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104, "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employes, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."
Section 99 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this Company.
Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp.
Nov. 28, 1862.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—THE LADIES CONnected with the National Freedman's Relief Association have opened a large room, No. 400 Broadway, corner Walker-st., for the reception of cloth or second-hand clothing, or money, to aid in relieving the sufferers who are now within the lines of our armies. The ladies will be in attendance each day from 10 to 4 o'clock, who will be glad to welcome any lady who is willing to aid by her needle or purse, to clothe the destitute women and children. Donations may also be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Allen Butler, No. 13 East 12th-st.; the President, Mrs. James Gibbons, No. 19 Lamartine-place; Mrs. G. T. M. Davis, No. 144 East 17th-st.; Miss Julia Gould, No. 6 Madison-square. C. C. LEIGH, No. 400 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, and for the German States, *via* Hamburgh, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 29th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations B and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

BEWARE OF THE NORTHEASTERS.—BROWNE'S PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS make doors, windows and skylights of every description air, water, and dust-tight; they supersede the use of double sashes, and will last Winter and Summer for years, saving their cost the first season in coal. Carpets and doctors' bills. Address METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
Agents wanted throughout the country.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BOURBON WHISKY, FOR WEAK lungs and all bronchial affections; an old and pure article; for sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—GUINNESS' world-renowned Dublin Porter.

THE FULL INTRINSIC VALUE PAID for Diamonds, Pearls, and all precious stones. Estimations and valuations—charge 1 per cent. India camel's hair shawls purchased. Hours, 9 till 10, 2 till 3 only.
B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, No. 512 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DUTCH BULBS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, lilies, &c., &c., just received and for sale, by the case and package, by P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., near Cedar.

SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' CLAIMS collected and information furnished by J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 412 8th-av., New-York, and No. 30 4½-st., Washington, D. C.

PETROLEUM, CRUDE AND REFINED, for sale by LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 25 Cliff-st.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.
13, 56, 68, drew....$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew....10,000
5, 38, 51, drew....10,000
47, 43, 49, drew....5,450
31, 56, 68, drew....5,000
17, 31, 56, drew....5,000
17, 30, 38, drew....5,000
In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.
For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.